tion, \$1.

and every insertion.

or, are charged as advertisements.

Killed in the Trenches.

Kentucky girl, of fifteen, has written a letter to Hon. Ben. Wood, enclosing the which she terms "Lines written on see-. marked 'Photographic Illustrations of a the Union -a Rebel Soldier killed in the

ph, taken last spring, they say, of the battle had cleared away, pierced by a Union shell; s image was stamped by the sunbeam's ray, ay in the trenches that April day.

in that how my woman's heart a quick, convulsive pain, olled by the magic of art, cene from the battle's plain teach of the storm-tossed wave. - cold clay beneath— lies stretched in death.

> sh on the trampled clay, clasped o'er the manly breast; n on his jacket gray, taking a soldier's rest that crimson tidery manhood's pride.

hes useless there. m n's master's nerveless ward; meed on his waving hair, er it thy merciful shield. the battle revealed; st grim Hades as dread

> In a quiet room, re the lone corpse lies, evening gloom. the day is done, the is lost or won-llush, be thou still! t renched-barred hill

General Robert E. Lee.

IN BAYARD CLARKE.

the with sword and shield buttle-field. dy fair and true, mightly sword he drew: fortune, and your all;

or her to die: your future lot, one single spot tness of your fame, and with honor down as there a crown is browning o'er Pavia bear away

a. which round you lies, to I see you rise, ment of Pride grow, and allied at but to show our virtues neath it glow. ay tell how deep the dart aw- his wounds to hide

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Govs

It is voluminous and we ab-

I that at the time of Gen. Lee's sur-May, (when he was arrested at his home in Crawfordville, ough interviews with promi f the State, as well as with the pinion that an overwhelming Georgia were exceedingly f the government and for the sition in the Union; to have her ves admitted into Congress, and nds amended. Concerning their was resorted to from a desire to titutions more secure, and a Whatever opinion s to the right of secession, he gave on that there is not now any idea Georgia of ever again resorting of reason and justice, and to the courts for the preservation

> to the existence of an opinion ession as a right still remainfor a whole people to change t truths and principles. The rity would have been against at first, though the cities and

without further conditions .-

He thought the people would be unwilling to do more than they had done for restoration. Restricted or limited suffrage would not be so objectionable; but it is a matter shefore Petersburg, Va., April 15, 1865." As the state alone to regulate—a question exclusively of at of the verses is good, we re-publish them: at the trenches! How cold and bare apption graved on the white card there; the publish of the verses which was carried on by the federal government against them was the idea of the improvement approximately they say. administration for the time were bound to execute the laws and preserve the integrity of the couniry under the constitution. This having been accomplished, and those advocating secession and reserved sovereignty of the States having abandoned their cause, and the administra-States having abandoned their cause, and the administra-tion triumphant in maintaining its idea, upon which war was proclaimed and waged, and on which alone it could be justified at all, the people of Georgia supposed their State was immediately entitled to all her rights under the constitution. That was his opinion, and he thought they would be unwilling to do more precedent to being permitted to enjoy the full measure of their constitutional rights. The people expected, immediately on the abandonment of the confederate cause, to be brought back into their practical relations with the government as previously consti-tuted. This they looked for, with representation, as loyal men, loyal to law, order, and the constitution. They did what they did believing it was best for the protection of constutional liberty, for the great mass of the people were always as loyal to the constitution of the United States, as they construed it, as any people ever were towards any

when they found they were not successful in their object, in perfect good faith, looking to the future develop-ments of their country in its material resources, as well as its moral and intellectual progress, their earnest desire and expectation was to allow the past struggle, lamentable as it was in its results, to pass by, and to co-operate with thoroughly reconstructed. The order is better than it has as it was in its results, to pass by, and to co-operate with the true friends of the constitution; with those of all sections who earnestly desire the preservation of constitutional liberty and the perpetuity of the government in its purity. They have been a little disappointed in this, and are so now, but they wait patiently, believing that when the passions of the hour have passed away the delay in resto-

Mr. Stephens, in answer to questions, then went on to state that his own individual opinion was decidedly that the question of suffrage was for the States respectively and exclusively, and that it was best for the peace harmony of the whole country that restoration should be immediate, when the representatives from the South might be heard, and all could judge much better of the tone and temper of the people than in any other way. As it is, he thought the people of the South felt keenly that they are denied the right to be heard. He then further alluded to his individual views as expressed in a late speech before

the Georgia Legislature as his present opinion.

Question by Mr. Boutwell.—Suppose the States that are represented in Congress and Congress itself should be of the opinion that Georgia should not be permitted to take its place in the government of the country, except upon its ascent to one or the other of the two propositions-to extend suffrage or to exclude the negro from the basis of representation, as suggested—is it then your opinion that under such circumstances the State ought to de-

Witness.-You mean the States now represented, and those only? Questioner.—Yes.
Witness.—You mean by Congress, Congress as it is now constituted, with the other eleven State excluded. Quesioner.—I do.
Witness.—And you mean the same alternative proposi

witness.—And you mean the same alternative proposi-tion to be applied to all the eleven States as conditions precedent to their restoration? Questioner.—I do. Answer.—Then I think she ought to decline, under the circumstances, and for the reasons stated, and so ought the whole eleven. Should such an offer be made and de-clined, and these States should thus continue to be excluded and kept out, a singular spectacle would be presented.

A complete reversal of positions would be presented. In 1861 these States thought they could remain safely in the Union without new guarantees, and now, when they agree to renew their former practical relations in the Union under the Constitution as it is, the other States turn upon them and say they cannot permit them to do so safely to their interest without new guarantees on their part. The Southern States would thus present themselves as willing for immediate union under the Constitution, while it would be the Northern States opposed to it. The former disunionists would thereby become unionists, and the formed, his vast experience and unequalled abilities as a statesman made him emphatically the political leader of

former unionists the practical disunionists.

Mr. Stephens said he believed the States had abolished slavery in good faith, and the ratification of the constitu-tional amendment followed as a consequence of the war, though he did not think there was any constitutional pow-er of the government to have enacted it as a condition precedent to restoration under the Constitution, or to the resumption of their places as members of the Union by The validity of the laws, he said, passed by Congress in

the absence of the senators and representatives of the eleven States depended upon their constitutionality, which was to be decided by the courts. As the Congress did not consent to the withdrawal of the seceding States, they have had the continuous right to representation, to be exercised as soon as they make known their readiness to resume their rights under the constitution as States. He said further, that he doubted whether the laws passed by Congress in the absence of Senators and Represen-

tatives from the eleven States, levying taxes upon all the people of the United States, would be constitutional. It would certainly be unjust and against all ideas of Ameri-can representative government, but its constitutionality would be a question for the judiciary, by whose decision he would abide, whatever it would be.

In conclusion, Mr. Stephens stated that the influencing considerations and opinions leading him to identify himself with the rebellion, so far as to accept the office of vice-

president of the Confederate States, were thorough belief in the reserved sovereignty of the States. He opposed se-cession as a question of policy, but believed his ultimate allegiance was due to his State, and he therefore chose rather to cast his lot with her than to take any other course, even though it might lead to his sacrifice and to GOVERNOR SHARKEY'S TESTIMONY.

Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, testified that when he went to Mississippi as Provisional Governor a very large truths and principles. The among themselves, in its son their individual rights breaking down of continuous to be restored to their former position in the property of the people of that State, fifty to one, were perfectly reconciled to the condition of things, and very anxious to be restored to their former position. conties on their individual rights due to be restored to their former position in the Union. That was the current sentiment beyond all doubt at that time. Even the secession party admitted that they had withstanding the almost unanimade a miserable failure. Many of them felt very sore athern cause hadreceived up-Lincoln, in 1861, calling for terrible calamities, and they were as anxious to to get ance of secession been submit-ne, or immediately after its Being Provisional Governor, he says, he had opportunities to know exceptional cases, and the latter were confined to those who had taken no part in the war. The military men were perfectly satisfied, and as a general rule they ty of members of the convention were the most loyal. They gave up honorably, and were ded by the people, was perhaps disposed to accept things as they found them. There were but few men—men who had done nothing during the war—who were dissatisfied. But a large ma-

during the war—who were dissatished. But a large many secession, but there never was division in the State. The bear constitutional liberties were in their social polity, and their of the United States—that is to say, they were willing to obey the laws of the United States and support them—and I think they eneral consolidating tendencies rinciples of that political party and did in the choice of a President, rehension of a subversion of the choice of a the choice of a three decimal party and the choice of a president, they supposed was necessary. They met with great cheerfulness all the demands of the President. What changes they supposed was necessary. They met with great cheerfulness all the demands of the President. What changes may have occurred since I left I cannot tell, but I do not may have occurred since I left I cannot tell, but I do not was the sincere, honest conviction think any material changes have taken place. Still, you sent:

In think any material changes have taken place. Still, you think any material changes have taken afraid that the condition of things here would shake their confidence in the government. Their condition was a good one when I was in charge of the government there. nd black people being quite as where else in the world between and employed. Since Christmas and employed. Since Christmas where eise in the world between and employed. Since Christmas and employed. Since Christmas and employed. Since Christmas ted to the people they never would have adopted it. But tween us, to whom I cannot now say, in the presence of the politicians got us in hand and forced us out of the politicians got us the politic the profit of their ideas of obtainment, were rapidly settling thematory of their contracts, and as a general thing those who were opposed to going out first were in favor of coming back again, and to them is to be added the number who became satisfied of the folly of their course. (Governor Sharkey then gave at history of the changes made last summer in the constitution of all, he said, was the behavior of all, he said, was the politicians got us in hand and forced us out of the my food, I wish well. And such is the reling, I am sure, the people I represent have toward those you represent.—

I therefore feel, I but express their desire, when I say I hope, and they hope, for those peaceful relations with you the folly of their course. (Governor Sharkey then gave at history of the changes made last summer in the constitution was not the people I represent have toward those you represent.—

I therefore feel, I but express their desire, when I say I hope, and they hope, for those peaceful relations with you us in the future.

There will be peace if you so will it; and you may bring discovery ment the whole country if you thus will have it

of the State, are doing remarkably well. I have heard from one of the counties of the State in which there is not one idle freedman. However, there is no use disguising the fact that the Freedman's Bureau and the colored troops there have done more mischief than anything else e amended State constitution the people, though Mr. Stebeen ratified by nine-tenths.

There are men in the bureau there who are disposed to speculate on white and black. They construct the speculate on white and black. the State is very much averse to that of suffrage. He did not think proposition of representation as the restoration of the State to everyment. They feel now that the constitution of the United without further conditions.

The mortality among the freedmen continues as great as ever. They have contracted disease and habits which exchange and discuss views in take a great many of them off. We are all kindly disposed toward the constitution, or change need the constitution, or change, ley would abide by such change, I never countenanced or aided secession, and

negroes, as they now are, would be regarded as about as great a political evil as could befall the people of Georgia.

Question.—Would they extend suffrage to those who could read, and to those who had served the Union as soldiers?

He thought the people would be unwilling to do more than they had done for materials. Political evil as they had done for materials. regiments in the Confederate service. When the State
went out I suppose they felt that they must go with their

Wilmington

In regard to Governor Humphrey, there was no man opposed to secesion. He did not even believe that the Confederates could establish and maintain a government. He ted with the College. told me so. He ultimately got into the rebellion by acci-dent, you might say. He went with a company as cap-tain and was promoted to be general. Being popular in in the army, he was elected Governor. He is a good man. I regret to say that the rest of the State government is in the hands of the conservatives. I had no conversation political power of the South.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S TESTIMONY.

Ex-Governor James Johnson, of Georgia, testifies that affairs are improving there now. The people are becoming better satisfied as time elapses and the passions subside. We have a few bad men among us. Hostility to the freedmen is abating. It would be good policy to withdraw the black tracers. draw the black troops. Their presence is irritating; a majority of our people are willing to submit. It is natural that they should prefer for office men who have co-operated and members elect have been in the civil or military service of the Confederate government. The people were opposed to negro suffrage in any form.

ARKANSAS. The evidence in regard to Arkansas is voluminous, but up briefly, his sentiments, we think we express all of the same tenor, Gen. Blunt, Gen. Andrews and sevthem in saying, "Let us bide our time." Patience,

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO MR. DAVIS.

The Fond du Lac Press, Wis., an able and distinguished conservative journal, from which we have frequently had occasion to make extracts on account of its clearly logical and eminently patriotic views, pays the following just tribute to the illustrious statesman and uncomplaining prisoner at Fortress Monroe, and makes a demand for his release on the purest grounds of reason.

EXPECTED RELEASE—RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

or later Jefferson Davis would be released without being brought to trial, unless, indeed, his captors succeeded in their evident design, to murder him, by the slow torture of rigorous confinement, to which he has been subjected. CONVICTION.

any court, except, indeed, a military commission, composed of such creatures, as the men who pronounced the death sentence upon Mrs. Surratt, whose memories will be execrated through ail coming time. PATRIOTISM-ELOQUENCE-SUPERIORITY.

Not only did Jefferson Davis commit no act of treason, but we believe that first, last and always his acts were governed by motives of the purest and most disinterested patriotism. He betrayed no sacred trust, he made no effort to clevate himself to positions of honor and power, like a selfish aspiring politician; but of all the brilliant array of Southern talent, eloquence and genius assembled in the Senate chamber at Washington, he was the acknowledged leader and superior of all. When the people of the State he represented called upon him, as their Representative, to withdraw from Congress he promptly responded and to withdraw from Congress he promptly responded, and of all the Southern members who bowed their haughty

the South, while his pleasing address and his intellectual superiority over all the other distinguished men of the South made him the idel of the Southern people. He accepted the position of President, not with any design of joicing in anticipation of plenty of fish. Our fishbuilding up for himself a splendid fortune and enduring fame, but because he was chosen to fill that position by the unanimous voice of eight millions of people, and be-cause he deemed it his sacred duty as a patriot to remain true to the South in her hour of peril. TRUE PICTURE OF SOUTHERN FEELING.

How far he erred in making this final decision, which tity of rock, perch, &c., &c., which are regarded cast his fortunes with those of the Southern people, it is idle now to inquire; to-day as a traitor, though he is branded, we honor and respect him, while we despise such vile, base creatures as Botts and Brownlow, and can truly believe that Washington was not more admired and be-loved by the patriots of the Revolution than Jefferson Davis is by the Southern people to-day. History fails to point us an example of more entire unanimity—we search the records in vain to find an instance surpassing the love and devotedness they have exhibited for him. MR, DAVIS THE LEADING STAR IN THE SENATE.

It is the very superiority of Jefferson Davis which has caused all his persecution and suffering. The abolition fiends well know that he was no ordinary man, whose splendid genius was so long the brightest star in the Senate—they know it was no weak, common mortal who for four years controlled the destinies of eight millions of people, and they fear the influence which his giant intellect and matchless eloquence would exert in moulding the slow torture of confinement and privation.

HIS DIGNIFIED SUFFERING-THE SAME STATELY MIEN. But time and affliction has failed to bow his lofty spirit insults, chains and dungeons can never wholly destroy that superiority, eloquence and genius with which God has endowed him. To-day, emaciated with long months of confinement in a dreary fortress, guarded by bayonets and surrounded by Yankee spies and informers, we recognize the same calm, stately, superior being who figured as general prospect. Our trust is in that over-ruling nize the same calm, stately, superior being who figured as worse future, tend to throw a shade over the general prospect. Our trust is in that over-ruling Providence whose kind hand guided the destinies not reading, have definitely decreased to build a Hall in that city, large enough for lecture, concerts, and perhaps dramatic entertainments. so grandly in the recent terrible drama of American History—who crushed the Northern Senators by a humiliat-ing consciousness of their own inferiority, when he made his high-toned adieu to the Senate. NO EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY - A TRIAL BY HIS OWN COUNTRY-

MEN. For Jefferson Davis we ask no executive elemency, for he has committed no treason. For him we implore no pardon, for he is no traitor; all we ask, all we desire, is that he shall receive a fair, impartial trial, and his guilt or in-

We are fortunate in having a short extract of the speech of Mr. Davis when leaving the Senate, and in connection with the above, we append it, as it is of extreme though melancholy interest at pre-

ting the rights we inherited, and transmitting them unshorn to our posterity. I know that I feel no hostility to your Senators here, and am sure that there is not one of you, whatever may have been the sharp discussion be-

disposed to make engagements disposed to make engagements all some idders, but the number is the behavior of all, he said, was not help ful had looked for. They sare protection of person and probated society and justly, and the State acted secured these rights to them. Here done by the State authorities are done by the State authorities and all seem desirous to educate awas recognize those negroes living and all seem desirous to educate awas recognize those negroes living and all seem desirous to educate awas recognize those negroes living and all seem desirous to educate awas recognize those negroes living and all seem desirous to educate awas recognize those negroes living and the state, are doing remarkably well. I have heard of the State, are doing remarkably well. I have heard of the State, are doing remarkably well. I have heard the constitution was not submitted to the people. It did not think it necessary, as the fully of their course. (Governor shares, the constitution was not submitted to the people. I did not think it necessary, as submitted to the people. I did not think it necessary, as submitted to the people. I did not think it necessary, as submitted to the people. I did not think it necessary, as submitted to the people. I did not think it necessary, as submitted to the people are hopeful and exposition of the whole country if you thus will have it. And if you will have it thus we invoke the God of our fathers, who delivered them from the paw of the lion, to protect in the course of the course of the course of my long career I have met with a great variety of men here, and there have been points of collisions between us. Whatever of offense I have give which has not been redressed, I am willing to say to Senators in this hour of parting, I offer you my opology for anything there is not this hour of parting, I offer you my opology for anything I may have done; and I go released from obligation, remembering no injury I have received, and having discharged what I deem the duty of a man, offer the only reparation in my power for any injury I have ever inflicted.

Fargo & Co's Express office. The explosion dent of weak they would abde by such change, one that they would abde by such change, one that they would abde by such change, one that they would not be allowed by the such that they are willing, he are the base of representation where the such that they are willing, he are the base of representation where the such that they are willing, he are the base of representation where the such that they are willing, he are the base of representation where the such that they are willing, he are the base of representation where the such that they are willing, he are the such that they are willing, he are the base of representation where the such that they are willing, he are the such that they are will not the such that they are willing, he are the such that the sum that they are willing, he are the such that they are the such that they are will all the passengers are still detained at quarantine, and precautionary measures had been adopted to wist, or yesterday, from Capt J. C. Morrison, of Lincoln county, in this State, has been re-opened, and W. H. Barnwell appointed postmaster.

Car. Morrison, of Lincoln county in this State, has been re-opened, and W. H. Barnwell appointed postmaster.

Car. Morrison, of Lincoln county in this State, has been re-opened, and W. H. Barnwell appointed postmaster.

Car. Morrison, of Lincoln county in the staff of his brother visit, or yesterday, from Capt J. C. Morrison, of Lincoln county, in the staff of his bro dent of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, died in half mistress vice D. A. Murphy.

courtic instruction in a sum triang of the resting place of our of flee. (a. i. Doggett, when the extra of the resting place of our of flee. (a. i. Doggett, when the extra devected a set of the resting place of the Victorial Annalysis of the Victorian Annalysis of the Victorian Annalysis of the Victorian Annalysis of the Victorian Victorian Victorian Victorian Annalysis of the Victorian Victor

STATE NEWS.

THE UNIVERSITY.-Hon Gustavus A. Henry, of Tennessee, has been invited by the Philanthropic Society to deliver the annual address before the two Literary Societies in June. It is confidently believed that he will accept.

Judge Battle has ten law students, not connec-The young men are making every arragement for a brilliant commencement, and anticipate a

large attendance of visitors. We hope that their

expectations will be realized.—Sentine The remains of Junius C. and W. S. Battle, sons with a Colonel Hamilton, stating, in June, 1855, that the State was made out; that the South was to have its own of the Hon. William H. Battle, who fell at Sharps-way, the object of which was to give the President all the burg and Gettysburg, respectively, will be removed burg and Gettysburg, respectively, will be removed

to Chapel Hill, for re-interment in a few days. Thus, one by one, North Carolina is gathering her jewels to her bosom.

GOV. GRAHAM AND GEN. CLINGMAN.-These distinguished gentlemen were both in our city on Saturday-and both seemed in good health and spirits. We had the pleasure of a social chat with our Senator and ex-Governor. We only reiterate our own sentiments, and express those on the State, when we say we have every confidence in his opinions on the great leading questions of the day. He is a far-seeing statesman, and, to sum

up briefly, his sentiments, we think we express

help, set us all right soon—we hope.

THE FREEDMEN.-From what we can learn, we think the Freedmen in this section are becoming His Torture and Imprisonment---His Patriotism more industrious and doing pretty well-behaving and Statesmanship-His Genius and Eloquence with more propriety than they did some months -Demand for his Trial by his own Countrymen, ago. Some of these people really deserve credit and commendation for the good example they have set their fellows and for using their influence for good. There are yet many who seem to prefer idleness and poverty to labor and industry, and hope to live without work; but this number been realized, and this sum is daily being inis not as large as it was some time ago. The fact creased by contributions from other cities and is, if the Northern fanatics would let the negro counties. alone, and quit their fussy and demagoging harrangues about him, and leave the black and white man in the South to arrange matters between themselves, it would greatly promote the interests We have always regarded it as a fixed fact, that sooner of both races. If an attempt is made to enforce the civil rights bill, and the annoyance of the people of the South continued by those in authority, the result will be that white labor will be substituted for colored labor, and the negro must either It would be impossible to convict him as a traitor before emigrate or suffer. The Southern people are disposed to give the colored man a fair chance, but ed to me at this place. they are unwilling to be annoyed and dictated to and ignorance; and if it is continued, they will withdraw all employment from the colored man, and leave him to his fate and the tender mery of radicals. - Charlotte Democrat.

Trains now run daily on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road from Charlotte to Lincolnton. Leave Charlotte at 6 A. M., and return

The commandant of the Post at Raleigh has prohibited all sales of liquor to soldiers. A CHALK MINE.-Mr. Marberry, of Davidson

a chaik mine, very At the time the Government of the Confederacy was on his land near the Mineral Springs.

HERTFORD COUNTY.-In your last letter you ask how are you getting along in Murfreesboro?" ermen in Albermarle Sound and Chowan river are taking as many shad and herring as they can take care of. Mr. John Wilson, who fishes at the Eden House Fishery, took at one haul last week 30,000 herrings and 1,550 shad, besides the usual quanas offal. Augustus Holley, at Willow Branch Fishery, about the same time took 20,000 herrings, 1,-100 shad. Mr. Mebane, at the Howe Beach, caught at same time 20,000 herrings, and 1,200 shad.— Others are doing as well. The present run of fish has reduced the price of herrings to \$5 per thousand, and \$10 a hundred for shad. Sometime during this week the Meherrin and other small tributaries to the Chowan, will receive their portion of the finny tribe, which will relieve us of the fear of want for the present. Thousands have already been barrelled and sen't to Norfolk, Baltimore and Richmond.

Our farmers are in good heart, planting largely in cotton despite the heavy taxes. Early corn is generally planted. The peach crop, though cut in the General Conference and return home, on future destiny of America. Knowing that it is impossible to convict him of treason, they hope to dispose of him by the off by frost, will yield us eating fruit; and apples, unless blighted at this time, will be abundant.

On the other hand, the unprecedented scarcity of circulating medium, the impending direct tax, Providence whose kind hand guided the destinies

of the republic in years gone by.

The negroes work about as well as could be expected, but in some cases they are inveigled by unprincipled white men, and become thereafter of but little use. Crops of usual amount will be put in the ground-indeed the demand for land to cultivate is greater than the supply. Thus landowners will realize a large amount of products nocence be decided by a jury of his own countrymen. But this of all things his enemies are determined he shall not have: for they know in this event he would come forth ebo-shin is realizing the painful fact that his lib. erty, after all, is a very doubtful blessing, especially when it is encumbered with the support of a among them in this county would glady return to their former owners, and labor for food and clothing the balance of their lives. Generally we accept the issue of the war, and would not return to Cor. of Petersburg Express.

SEND THEM ON .-- The county court clerks in difsirable for such delinquents to forward them at once and our cotempories would do well to notice

EXPELLED.—We see that J. R. Hood. formerly of Raleigh, a graduate of the Standard office, has been expelled from the Tennessee Legislature, of persistently refused to answer to his name. Mr. H. is a native of Wake, and his father now resides at Dunnville, about ten miles from here.

POSTAL AFFAIRS. - We clip the following from office is established at Kingsboro, Edgecomb county, and John T. Lorman appointed postmaster; at Newbern, N. C., W. L. Kilburn is appointcisco. -San Francisco April 16. -- A terrible explosion necessary between postoffice at Newbern, N. C., agency for Memphis in other hands. of what was supposed to be nitra glicerine occurr- and steamboats and railroad depots; and a coned at a quarter past one o'clock to-day, near Wells, tract was made with Geo. H. Holderby for mail service between Leaksville and Stacyville. shook the earth like an earthquake for a circle of The office at Mosely Hall, Lenior county, has a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintenbeen re-opened and Sarah A. Barrow made post- a dispatch from Consul Jackson, dated Halifax,

43d N. C. Troops, were brought to the residence of his widowed mother, near this town, last week, and interred on Saturday in the family burial ground near the family residence. He fell near Petersburg, in the fighting of the afternoon of the 2d of April, 1865, on the east side of the town, and on the retreat of the army during the night of that day, his body was carried off by the sorrowing members of his company, and buried in a gentleman's garden one mile and a half west of Petersburg, from whence they have been removed to their last resting place in this county. Wadesboro' Argus, 18th.

The demands on the merchants of Wilmington for guano and other improved fertilizers, we learn, is so great, that the agents in this place find it difficult to supply the orders for this section. We are gratified at this demand for the fertilizers, for it s the best "reconstruction" evidence that can be given of the present spirit and future intentions of our farmers. They intend to highly improve their lands and make three acres do the work of what five did heretofore.

Wadesboro' Argus. We learn that the residence of Dr. Richardson, of Bladen county, on the Cape Fear, twelve miles from Elizabeth, was recently destroyed by fire, and that the Doctor lost everything except some few pieces of furniture. The fire was accidental. FARES ON RAILROADS.—Richmond to Greensboro', North Carolina—190 miles, fare \$11.50; Greensboso' to Charlotte, North Carolina-90 miles fare \$5.50; Charlotte to Doko, South Carolina—93 miles, fare \$8.00.

[Correspondence of the Sentinel.]

48 COURTLAND STREET, Baltimore, April 17th, 1866. Messes. Editors:—The Fair just held in this city, "for the benefit of the sufferers of the South,"

has been a splendid success. More than one hundred thousand dollars have

The managers desire to distribute this fund war-giving the preference to disabled soldiers, and to widows and orphans.

With the hope of rendering some service to the afflicted citizens of my native State, I take this method of stating to the public, that it will afford me pleasure to present to the proper authorities all applications for assistance which may be forward-

Numerous applications have already been reby those who are influenced by spite and hatred ceived from other States, and it is carnestly to be hoped that the people of North Carolina will not be backward in accepting a bounty which is so generously offered, and so justly merited. Please call attention to this proposition.

Your ob't. serv't. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.—Private Junius C. Battle, and Lieut. Wesley Lewis Battle, youngest sons of Judge Battle, volunteers in the late Confederate army, were buried at Chapel Hill, on the

Junius Battle died at Middletown, Md., on the ankle at the battle of South Mountain. Lewis Battle died at Gettysburg, Penn., August 22nd,

loved one another so well now peacefully repose, to be parted nevermore.—Sentinel NATIONAL EXPRESS Co.—Col. W. E. Anderson

has resigned his position as Agent of the National Express Co., in this city, and James A. Moore, Esq., has been appointed in his stead. Colonel A. made an efficient and accommodating officer. and we doubt not that Mr. Moore will prove a worthy successor. -- Sentinel. REV. N. F. REID.—We regret to learn that Rev.

Mr. Reid has been compelled to vacate his seat account of ill health.

We learn from the Progress that a few enterprising gentlemen of Raleigh, have definitely decided

Justice Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, is about to proceed to Georgia for the purpose of holding a court.

There is nothing to prevent Chief Justice Chase from holding a court at Norfolk or Richmond, if he pleases. But he will not do it, it seems, until the habeas corpus shall be restored; and that he is in favor of that restoration is to be doubted.

FORCIBLE RELASE OF PRISONERS.—LOUISVILLE, April 16.—The notorious murderers, Terrill and Withers, were released from Spencer jail, on Friwife and children. Many of the most sensible day morning, by a party of seven disguised and armed men, who threatened the life of the jailer on his refusal to unlock the cells.

Mr. Dickinson's Successor. S. J. Courtney, Esq., son-in-law of the late Daniel S. Dickinson. will succeed the latter as United States Attorney of the Southern District of New York. The Presi-SEND THEM ON.—The county court clerks in dif-ferent sections of North Carolina have up to this ble to the dying request of Mr. Dickinson. Mr. moment failed to send to the Secretary of State Courtney is an able lawyer and has distniguished

than a week for the purpose of enforcing the eight hour system, still hold out, with very little prospect of their demands being acceded to by the bosses." The ship builders threaten to stop work altogether and close up their yards rather which he was a member, upon the charge of wil- than comply with the demands of the men. How fully absenting himself to prevent a quorum. Ev- the affair will terminate is hard to foretell, as both en when brought before the bar of the House, he sides seem determined to stand by their expressions. The drivers on the city railways are also still on a strike. - N. Y. Herald.

THE LEE ENDOWMENT FUND OF WASHINGTON College.—We learn from the Argus that the Rev. the Washington (D. C.) National Republican: An Mr. Watson succeeded in collecting in Memphis, Tenn., or rather in only one half of that city, funds and subscriptions amounting to some eleven or twelve thousand dollars. He had departed for TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE IN SAN FRAN- ed mail messenger, to convey mails as often as New Orleans on the same business, leaving the

THE SICKNESS ON BOARD THE EMIGRANT SHIP ENGLAND PRONOUNCED ASIATIC CHOLERA.—NEW York. April 16.—The acting collector has received to-day, saying that the city physicians on board the emigrant ship England, after further developments of the disease and further consultation last

The Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D.D., plastor of the Church South, now as just and at the same time be trammeled with conditions not applied to all the rest of the States of the United College of the United States Senate, was an old whig, and was very much op- the United States Senate, was an old whig, and was very much op- the United States Senate, was an old whig, and was very much op- the United States Senate, was an old whig, and was very much op- the United States Senate, was an old whig, and was very much op- the United States Senate, was an old whig, and was very much op- the United States Senate, was an old whig, and was very much op- the United States Senate, was an old whig, and was very much op- the United States Senate, was an old whig, and was very much op- the United States Senate, was an old whig, and was very much op- the United States Senate, was an old whig, and was very much op- the United States Senate, was an old whig, and was very much op- the United States Senate, was an old whig, and was very much op- the United States Senate, was an old whig, and was very much op- the United States Senate, was an old whig, and was very much op- the United States Senate, was an old whig, and was very much op- the United States Senate, was an old whig, and was very much op- the United States Senate, was an old whigh the United States Senate Senate

The remains of Capt. Hampton Beverly, Co. H. Negro Celebration in Norfolk of the Civil Rights Law_Outrages Attending It_Two White Persons Killed, one Mortally and one Dangerously Wounded.

ter, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every inser-

Special Notices will be charged \$2 00 per square for each

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac-

No advertisement, reflecting upon private charac.

From the Norfolk Virginian, April 17.

From the Norfolk Virginian, April 17.

On yesterday, the freedmen of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the surrounding country, celebrated the passage of the Civil Rights bill by a demonstration which, considering the population laid under contribution for the display, was far smaller than we expected. The procession contained not more, according to our estimate, than one thousand men and boys and marshals. The display had a melancholy significance for us. At the head of the column marched a detachment of negroes in cavalry and infantry uniforms, under arms; and, looking down the vista of the future, we saw in this terrible commentary on the bill whose passage they were celebrating.

The foregoing had been written before the bloody desoument had transpired. This was barely shadowed in our allusion to the uniformed and armed portion of the procession. There are various rumors as to the origin of the melee. The scene was in a field on upper Union street, in the vicinity of the cemetery or burial-ground. Firearms were used. Robert Whitehurst was killed, and his step-mother, Mrs. Charlotte Whitehurst, mortally wounded. John Whitehurst, the half-brother of the killed, was dangerously wounded. William Mosely, a city watchman, was very badly beaten; his son was dangerously beaten, and his life is dispaired of. Lawrence Hampton, a colored boy, about ten years of age, was bayoneted on Granby street by a negro in the procession. The wound is in the abdomen, and is of a dangarous character. We learn that several of the negroes were inflamed with liquor.

There is a negro saloon on the corner of Cumberland and

abdomen, and is of a dangarous character. We learn that several of the negroes were inflamed with liquor.

There is a negro saloon on the corner of Cumberland and Queen Sts. which was visited not unfrequently by negroes who joined in the procession. They would leave the scene of the speech-making, dancing, singing, hallooing, and firing of muskets and pistols, go to this drinking saloon, and return, inflamed, to the scene of rejoicing and jubilee. We fear that to liquor—to whisky—may be traced the whole difficulty of the day. It is said that a dance of death was performed over the dead body of the murdered Whitehurst by the frenzied men who participated in his death.

What further injuries were sustained we are not prepared to say, but believe all the outrages of the day are pared to say, but believe all the outrages of the day are included in the account we have given. Major Stanhope.

included in the account we have given. Major Stanhope, the post commander, arrived at the scene after the enormities had been perpetrated, and used his authority to bring about quiet and order.

Such was the beginning and ending the celebration of the Civil Rights bill on Monday, the 16th of April, 1866,—a bill which the President was powerless to throttle in its incipiency, and which has been made the law of the land, under constitutional provision, by a relentless fanaticism, made mad with power, bloated with the arrogance of success, and impatient and restive under the restraining curb

After the above was in type, we received the following among such persons, in the different States, as have been rendered positively destitute by the was being held on the body of Robert Whitehurst, Mrs. Whitehurst died from the effects of her wounds, and the inquest was postponed until to-morrow.

After the aftray was over, W. Turner was badly wound-

ed, on Church street, by a sabre-cut. Four arrests have been made. LATER-A NEGRO KILLED. On Monday night the firemen kept guard over the city. During the night, a negro, dressed in the regalia of some secret society, ran down the street, and was shot and killed when near the Old Dominion office.

MUTINY ON AN ENGLISH GUNBOAT. EASTPORT, MAINE, April 16.—The following paper has peen circulated on board the English gunboat at Campo-

"Sailors and Marines-United States citizens invite you ashore, where, if you leave behind the property and habili-ments of slavery, you will find liberty. Comrades and countrymen."

A muthy broke out on board the steamer, and forty men

Methodist General Conference.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, April 12th.] This body met at 9 o'clock, and religious services were conducted by Dr. E. W. Schon, of Louisville, Bishop Kavanaugh presiding.

The Committee on Revisals made a report recommend-

ing sundry changes in the discipline, referring to the sessions of the General Conference. It lays over under the Rev. Mr. Moran of North Carolina, introduced a lengthy

Battle died at Gettysburg, Penn., August 22nd, 1863, having been mortally wounded in the disastrous charge on Cemetery Hill, July 3rd.

We learn that their brother, R. H. Battle, Jr., who went on for their remains, on his mission of love met with the same sympathy from the kind strangers who had soothed with tender nursing the dying soldiers.

Their remains were met at Chapel Hill by many of their surviving comrades. The companions of their happy college days, with weeping eyes sang a requiem to their memory, in the Village Church, where they so long worshipped, and spread flowers over the mound, under which they who in life loved one another so well now peacefully repose.

solve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the subject of the proposed change of the name of the Church, which motion prevailed; and the Conference went into the Committee of the Whole, with Bishop Kavanaugh in the chair. The Conference adjourned to meet at nine o'clock to

morrow. THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL NEW OBLEANS, LA., April 12.—In the General Conference a motion was made to reconsider the vote requiring the Bishops to wait upon the President. A hearty co-opera-tion was agreed upon with the American Bible Society. A Bible meeting will be held in a few days.

Illinois into the St. Louis and Missouri Conference. It is supposed a union has been effected between the Christian union of Illinois and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. BISHOP SOULE NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE. New OBLEANS, April 16 .- Letters to the Methodist Con-

A resolution was introduced incorporating the State of

erence report that Bishop Soule is dying.
TEXAS CONVENTION.
GALVESTON, April 11.—The Texas Constitution abolishes GALVESTON, April 11.—The Texas constitution abolishes slavery, places freedmen on an equality with the whites before the law, and gives the Legislature power to garrantee railroad bonds for iron contracts. It will be submitted to the people on the fourth Monday in June.

[Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.] Scneral Lee's Testimony Suppressed_Important

Revelations of the Temper of the South. I am sorry to observe a disposition on the part of the Reconstruction Committee to suppress, in the pretended publication of General Lee's testimony, the most important portion of that distinguished officer's examination. I

violate no confidence in giving it as follows:

Q. What kind of shirts did you wear during the war Q. What kind of shirts did you wear during the war?
A. Calico sometimes, and sometimes woolen.
Q. You are married, are you not? A. Yes, I am.
Q. Well, state to the committee what kind of underclothing your wife wore during the unholy strife? A. I

clothing your wife wore during the unholy strife? A. I was not at home much of the time, and can't say.

Q. What color was it? A. I don't know.
Q. Wasn't it gray? A. I never took notice.
Q. Don't you know that the ladies of the South formed a secret cable for the wearing of gray petticoats during the war? A. I do not.
Q. Don't you think they wore more gray than blue in the article of clothing to which we refer?
A. I do not know. Never investigated the subject.
Q. Is it true that the women of the South wear Jeft.
Davis' picture in their bosom? A. I never took notice.—

Davis' picture in their bosom? A. I never took notice.— Should not be surprised if some of them did.

Q. Do you think a Freedmen's Bureau agent would be allowed to marry into a first family of Virginia? A. If a young lady belonging to a first family were willing, I suppose he could.

THE STRIKES IN NEW YORK.—The ship carpenters and caulkers, who have been on a strike for more favorite dish in the lately rebellious districts? A. I do not than a week for the purpose of enforcing the eight know. Some people like them now. Q. Is there not a great aversion to codfish, as a Yankee staple of diet? A. I do not know that there is.
Q. Do they like pork and beans in Virginia? A. Some

given the subject much attention.
Q. How are you on Schleswig-Holstein? A. I have not made up my mind on that subject either.
Q. Which side do you sleep on? A. The right side, generally. Q. What's your opinion of the Fenians? A. I have not

Q Do Southern men generally continue to sleep in

arms, notwithstanding the secession of the rebellion? Those who are married do, I believe. Q. Do those who are not married abstain from doing so? A. I can't say that they all do.

The London Morning Post, in its city article, says that the latest news from Mexico indicates that the embarkation of French troops from Mexico, to the number of five thousand men, will commence toward the month of October, by which time, it is understood, an equal number of Austrian volunteers will have arrived at Vera Crnz.

The Memorial Diplomatique has reason to believe that the last mail from Mexico brought intelligence of one result from Baron Saillard's mis-

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 26, 1866.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE COUNTRY. information of our friends residing along e lines of Railroads, or elsewhere where they can the Americal, and there is no Post Office in their will state that the postage can be paid at OUR OFFICE, and we will see that the proper payments paper to be soul through the mails.

The postage on the Daily Journal is 30 cents per warter, or \$1 20 per year, and on the weekly " Wil minuten Journal" fire cents per quarter, or 20 cents per year- payable yearly or quarterly in advance.

The President's Speech.

To the exclusion of editorial and much news ratter, we give the two late speeches of the Pre-

If his former speeches left a doubt as to the po-After his bold and manly denunciations of the employments. Radicals upon the 22d February last, several distinguished Senators and Representatives, in the Connecticut election, assumed to believe and so harangued throughout that State, with good effect to Louisiana under charge of an officer of the Freedno doubt, that the difference between the Presimen's Burcau. They were all charged with petty largedent and the Radicals was one of means and not of ends, and should not disturb party harmony and action. To dissipate any such notions, if they ever were honestly entertained, and to draw a line the property clerk. of demarcation between himself and the fanatical majority of Congress, the President seizes the first for the South, where they all are promised good wages.

New York Evening Post. opportunity of doing so. And he does it most thoroughly and effectually. Before he denounced these men as "disunionists," but now in view of their atrocities and legislative outrages he proper-

ly calls them "foul whelps of sin." The gulf between the President and Congress is widened, and he now reiterates his firm purpose of maintining he policy, and appealing from Congress to the people in the approaching Congressional elections. It is to be hoped that the demonstration of Wednesday last, the occasion of his eloquent and impromptu address, is but the presage of the popular sentiment of the people. This demonstration was made by the soldiers and sailors present in Washington, and the sentiments of his address will find an echo in the heart of every brave man throughout the country.

The soldiers of the Federal armies have, throughout the long and fierce political contest which has followed the surrender of the Confederate force, showed themselves the most liberal and magnanimous of the northern public. They learned in bloody schools to appreciate the courage and honesty of purpose and action which actuated the Southern soldier. Vengeance and confiscation find no lodgement in their brave hearts as they contemplate their fallen but honored antagolists. Truly, says the President, "Take the he sustained the flag on the field and on the wave, and you will find better feelings and better judgment on these questions than you will and with those who have been sitting in the closet and never melled gunpowder. Yes," he addednd the fact as he states it is indisputable—"from the Communiting General, they know it the present circumstances than and

We are paeased to learn that citizens in and about spring Garden and Rocky Point, in this County, sets are the social improvement of its members. he advancement of the science of agriculture, the and the general good of the commuworking order. Its membership is composed of We have not heard who will be candidates. good and true men who will be likely to succeed. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: William S. Larkins, President.

ome member, and the day is spent in a critical low, among the number, making four. vamination of his farm, of his stock, fences, ditches, farming implements, mode of farming, c., and in the transaction of such business as may come before the Club. Suggestions as to improvements demanded, errors committed, and things omitted, in the important relations and management of the farm then inspected, are not only in order, but expected from the visiting agricultural brethren. In this way the experience and wisdom of each member contributes to the good of the whole, and the strength of associated effort follows. A disposition to excel in farming is thus honorably increased, and a new incentive given to adopt the best modes of drainage, plowing, manuring, planting, raising stock, &c.

A dinner is generally provided, the social sentiment and kindly impulses prevail, and after adournment the members return home better pleased with themselves and with each other, and more enlightened on the great subject of agriculture. Papers are read and addresses made on agriculture. Hon. R. R. Bridgers, the able and energete President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and Mr. Henry Nutt, of this city-both practical and successful farmers-have been invited to

Success to this praiseworthy movement. It will do good. It shows "there is life in the old land vet." Let the farmers in every section arouse from their depression and go and do likewise. Tired of politics and politicians, they have gone to work as loyal men, loyal to law, to order and the constitution, and accepting in all sincerity the ituation under the new order of things, they are, though somewhat dispirited, struggling manfully gainst the embarrassments and discouragements of the times. Let Congress but do its duty to the South, and the farmers will feel encouraged, and e-invigorated in their ennobling pursuits of agriulture. The idea now is by industry, energy and economy, to raise the greatest quantity with the least labor. Hence labor saving means and meaares, are more than ever demanded in the South.

We are assured by those who ought to know that as a general rule New Hanover county is adapted to the raising of cotton. At present pea nuts, corn, potatoes, cow peas, &c., constitute the the embargo is removed. Famine, it was rightly freedmen from representation until the States muits, corn, potatoes, cow peas, &c., constitute the argued, would thus be superadded to pestilence, should extend to them the right of suffrage.

The Reconstruction Committee proceed, too, two cotton gins in the county, and only about enough cotton is made in the county for home consumption. Some few, however, are embarking in the business and we hope their success will induce others to follow their worthy example.

We are promised for publication a brief report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Farmers Club of Spring Garden and Rocky Point.

the South so as to leave two regiments in Ken- balm the memories of our noble dead by an antucky, four in Tennessee, one in Georgia, two in | nual tribute of respect by the lovely daughters of Alabama, four in Mississippi, one in South Caro- the South. lina, one in Florida, and one in the District of Columbia. Looking to the attainment of full pacification, the well meaning, and those who his place, about 3 miles from the city. desire only the good of the whole country, will The facts as far as we have ascertained are to this effect generally approve this policy of the administra- Mr. Hopkins, with several other gentlemen, started from tion; for while the necessity, as yet, of actaining his place sometime during the atternoon, with the inten-United States troops in the South, to a certain the intended bunt, Mr. Hopkins slighted from the buggy cinrocates the fraternal greetings and expressions of made at the Post Office HERE, so as to enable the ize, if not fraternize, while exactly the reverse is arm. The wound thus caused was of so severe a nature the case with the colored soldiers, who, in some that immediate amoutation was necessary. Dr. Walker, instances, have been guilty of outrages upon Mr. Hopkins's bosse late in the afternoon and peformed the influences by which they were incited, there dispatch. was no redress. The radical disunion spirit which We are very much pained at this sad accident, the more socks to retain negro troops because they are nesocks to retain negro troops because they are neman, is not as capable of carning a living as a younger perMethodist Episcopal Church, to be held at Georgetown, groes, to the exclusion of veteran volunteers who man, is not as capable of earning a living as a younger perare discharged, is fraught with evil, which might be wholly obviated by a reduction of one-third of the war footing, and providing for the meritorious himself that Dr. Jas. F. McRee, Jr., and not Dr. Walker, ition of the President, these last will settle it. discharged volunteer officers who are seeking was the surgeon who amputated the limb for Mr. Hop-

"How long will Our Patience be Abused ?" Yesterday evening forty-eight colored prisoners at the carned merits of Dr. McRee. jail, men and women, boys and girls, contrabands and harangued throughout that State, with good effect | natives, were, with their own consent, placed on the way

About one hundred and twenty-five other colored persons, nearly all of them freedmen, left at the same time

We are not advised whether the District Attorney acted by authority, or with the advice of the Reconstruction Committee in this matter, or peared busy in getting his witnesses together preparatory in June. Apart from the subject of reconstrucupon his own responsibility. An impoverished people, already overburdened with the support of execution of a sentence upon a freedman in a case of many thousands of paupers, resulting from eman- larceny, which was first brought up several years since. cipation, cheerfully submitting to taxation by a government in which representation is denied, now has its territory converted into a Botany Bay for negro paupers and criminals by a government which decided that there was no error in the judgment. official. In all patience, our criminal records The case was taken up again at this term of the Superior show we have our quota of negro malefactors, and Court, and the sentence was duly executed by the Sheriff. the returns of the Freedmen's Bureau will exhibit what terrible lists of negro paupers are being already fed on government account, while numbers of the infirm and old are the recipients of the portant cases yesterday, and transacted other important charities of former masters.

Colored thieves and vagabonds are sent into our midst, and when punished for crimes, we are de- of larceny and sentenced to receive respectively, twelve nounced as cruel to the freedmen, and unprepared and thirty-nine lashes upon their bare backs. for and undeserving of re-admission to the Union: and yet not only are forty-eight criminals turned over to the tender mercies of "rebel" Louisiana, ders. He was sentenced to receive twenty lashes upon hi but "one hundred and twenty-five other colored persons left for the South, where they all are promised good wages. Certainly, at least, the national fires spoken of could not have perused the colpersons left for the South, where they all are Sheriff. imns of the Chronicle attentively, or listened to the cruelties to the negroes, depicted by Senator Sumner's most recent Southern correspondent, when they determined to leave such safe and happy homes for the South, even upon the promise

the people of Louisiana, for which, we do not rethe people of Louisiana, for which, we do not re-member any constitutional amendment as yet pro-North Carolinians. Our informant certainly ought to be posed that will give warrant to it, what a commentary is this announcement upon the conduct of pany.

The gentleman to whom we allude, also intermed us low and absurd is all their vaunted affection for colony, as it were, has been established year the scene of formed a Farmer's Club. Its ob- the negro--it indeed dwindles into shameless party and that some of these families are composed of ten per trickery and pharisiacal cant.

Election in Duplin County.

Sheriff of Duplin county, for a delegate to the by A Constitution and By-Laws, suitable to State Convention, which assembles on the fourth cient service. the accomplishment of these laudable purposes, Thursday of May, in place of Rev. D. B. Nicholhave been adopted, and the Club is now in good son, deceased, to be held on Thursday, May 17th.

made in a late issue, which has been extensively copied in our State exchanges, that the death of Mr. Nicholson was the third among the members James McPherson, Rec. Sec. and Treasurer. of the Convention, Col. Faison of Sampson and Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Corresponding Secret'y. Mr. Hanrahan of Pitt, being the other two. We The Club meets monthly at the residence of should have included Col. J. N. Sanders of Ons-

The Ladies of Baltimore.

As long as a Southern heart pulsates, the noble endeavors of the beautiful and benevolent ladies of Baltimore will ever be cherished in eternal recollection, and their names linked with the dearest memories and thankful gratitude of our peo-Not content with the munificent amount already deposited in Banks, as the result of the great fair, which has already nearly or quite reached the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the Baltimore ladies have sent numerous boxes to pared to press the consideration of the tax bills the fairs now being held in Richmond and Peters-

But this fair and its results, munificent as it is, is not the dearest offering the Monumental City has made for the benefit of the sufferings of our people. We have been kindly permitted to see a ning of the next fiscal year. Therefore, the finanprivate letter, which records the death of two of cial questions will have precedence of the political the fairest daughters of that city, Miss Lizzie projects.

The reconstruction plan will be reported to both exposure and incessant labors during the fair .--Miss Hoffman is, we learn, a near relative of Mr. Hoffman of the firm of Mallett & Hoffman of our

When can our people repay the debt of gratitude

The Cholera Conference at Constantinople.

A letter from Constantinople of March 12th, in the New York Post, says that the cholera conference is still holding its meetings there. The proposal of the conference to establish a quarantine, by sea, ten years. When three-fourths of the State Legbetween Mekkah and Egypt and Syria, already islatures adopt the amendment it will be a part of greatly alarms the Porte, who fears a revolt among the pilgrims and their friends. After a long dis- gress will admit no representation from any one cussion the proposal was carried, and a recommen- of the now excluded States. Those Southern dation to the Porte voted accordingly. It is be- States now excluded which may not ratify the dation to the Porte voted accordingly. It is be-lieved, however, that this quarantine cannot be lieved, however, that this quarantine cannot be carried out, as the closure of the sea against the pilgrims must result, if not in open revolt, cer- ses representation upon the number of those who tainly in a very dangerous ferment, justly provoked by the impossibility of their either finding means of transport back to their homes by latif. or of with the certainty of a general insurrection, from

which the Porte must politically suffer. In Memoriam.

members elect shall take the test oath. By common consent, throughout the Southern States, to-day has been set apart for the ladies of every city, town, and village to decorate and pay

from most of our Southern exchanges, that pre- of said Conference was submitted to the Bish An order was issued by the War Department on paration has been made by the ladies, generally, Tuesday to reduce the number of colored troops in | to inaugurate an united effort to hallow and em-

Serious Accident. - We learn that on Sunday last, about 1 o'clock, p. m., an accident befel Mr. John Hopkins, next

of white soldiers, with whom the disbanded his gun from under the buggy scat the piece was accidensoldiers of the South almost universally harmon- tally discharged, the contents of which entered his right one of our resident physicians, being sent for, arrived at plantations in remote districts, for which, under the operation of amputating the limb with all skill and

P. S. Since the above was printed in our edition of Tuesday morning, we have been informed by Dr. Walker kins, Dr. Walker being called in by Dr. McRee as an assistant. Of course we only gave the information as we received it, without any desire to detract from the well

SUPERIOR COURT.-Judge Buxton having arrived in the city on Monday night last, the court was duly opened yesterday morning and proceeded to regularly organize. The grand jury were selected and sworn, of which body Col. E. D. Hall was chosen foreman. Judge Buxton's charge to the grand jury was an able and efficient one, and delineated plainly His Honor's firmness in the course which he intended to pursue in regard to transgressors against the laws of the State. The grand jury then retired for consideration and returned after being absent several hours and delivered six bills of indictment.

The Solicitor, Mr. Neill McKay, was present, and apto the taking up of the State docket. Very little business tion, all other business can be closed in several of importance was transacted during the day, except the weeks.

The case was first brought before the County Court and from thence went up to the Superior Court, which sentenced the defendant to receive twelve lashes upon his bare-back. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The Court shortly afterwards adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning .- Daily Journal's Local, 25th mst.

SUPERIOR COURT .-- The Court disposed of several im-

Among the cases disposed of were those of Thomas Jones and William Tyson, freedmen, who were convicted

A white man, named Wm. Locke, alias Wm. Harrison, alias Henry Stevens, was convicted of cheating by false tokens, or in other words obtaining goods upon torged or

The above sentences were promptly executed by the

error, and one perhaps which appeared inadvertently. Independent of the outrage perpetrated upon We are informed by a senior partner in a mercantile house

sons. The land on which these people have settled habeen disposed of to them by the Company, at a mere nommal price, something like \$1 per acre, we believe. This settlement is likely to flourish, and also to be a benefit to Gov. Worth has issued a writ of election to the the Company, under whose auspices it was established.

Most of the men of the settlement, we learn, are nuclear ies of different branches and are calculated to render effi

The close proximity of the Green Swamp enables the Company to procure the best of material for making staves, wooden vessels, shingles, &c., which they manufacture in large quantities.

An enterprise of this kind is bound to succeed and grow In this connection we will correct an error we in favor with all who desire to encourage home man

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Eventful Crisis in Congress—Stevens' Amendme Fixing the Basis of Representation-Equal Suf frage in all the States and Territories -- No Discrimination Between Whites and Blacks -- A Property or Educational Qualification for Both Races -The Adoption of this Amendment to be a Basis of Representation in the South.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.] Washington, April 22.

This will be an eventful week in Congress. Mr Thaddeus Stevens has stated that he is ready, as the organ of the Reconstruction Committee, to report a constitutional amendment fixing the basis of representation, and will do it this week, unless the Committee on Ways and Means should be pre-The tariff and internal revenue bills are called for, on the part of the public, inasmuch as all business interests are to be affected by them. They will give rise to much discussion, and, if brought for ward now, cannot be expected to be matured and passed before the end of June; and it is desirable that they should go into operation at the begin-

Houses at the same time, but it is to be first acted upon by the House, where it will be more certain of receiving a two-thirds vote than in the Senate. As to the new plan, the committee have not yet promulgated it, but it is believed to be a proposi-

tion for equal suffrage, and applicable to all the States and Territories. That is, each State reguwe are under to a community, that places upon late the suffrage for itself, but in such a manner the altar of our misfortunes such precious offer- as will avoid discrimination between blacks and whites. For instance, a State may comply with the provision by establishing a property qualification, applicable alike to all races and colors, or merely require reading or writing as a qualification. It is to be provided, however, that those who are now voters, under State laws, shall not be deprived of the right till after the expiration of

> the Constitution. Until the amendment shall be adopted, Conpation in their enactment. This new scheme ba-

> upon the idea that the eleven Southern States will be forward to adopt the scheme, under which they will be entitled to representation, provided their

> > Methodist Conference, South, NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 19.

The Conference has spent two days on the case some tribute of respect to the resting place of our of Rev. G. F. Doggett, who appeals from the decepted a call to the rectorship of St. James Epischead heroes. We notice with much satisfaction, cision of the Virginia Conference. The decision copal Church at Warrenton, Va.

The Book Committee failed to agree, and two reports were submitted in reference to the Pub-

The subject of introducing District Conferences into the church conomy is made the order for The Bible meeting passed off pleasantly last

The Conference adopted the following

Resolved, That the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, stands this day, as she has always stood, ready and wil-ling to consider with Christian candor any unequivocal and scriptural overtures for sympathy and fellowship which may be tendered her by any body of Christians in

ciprocates the fraternal greetings and expressions of Christian love borne from the Christian union of Illinois,

by their messenger, Rev. J. Dertseler.

Resolved, That one bishop and Rev. J. H. Linn are hereby appointed fraternal messengers from this body to the annual council of the Christian Union Church. Resolved. That should any church or association signify their desire to unite with us they shall be received on giving satisfactory assurance of belief in our articles of religion, and willingness to conform to our discipline—ministers coming in the same grade as they held in their own church, according to the mode prescribed in our disci-

mportant cases. - Newbern Times. PORTIS GOLD MINE. - We learn that our friend One of the bishops and Rev. C. F. Deems were appointed sold two-thirds of this mine to a company of en-

highest terms.

ber of years.

Jno. H. Gec.

represented.

trial of Major Gee.

1. Washington.

not be left with others,

amusement .-- Petersburg Index.

the use of a parsonage been tendered.

the first Sabbath in May next.

place of residence, Washington, N. C.

RESIGNED. - We learn that Luke Blackmer, Esq.,

of this city, has resigned his seat in the House of

Moore, F.sq., of the Gaston House. The district

As we have been privileged with a sight of the

manuscript it is due that we should apprise your

readers of the character of the book. It is called

the "Heirs of St. Kilda,!" or "The History of a

Lost Civilization," the object of the author seems

to be to give a faithful record of the present sta-

tus of Southern Society, a way mark for future

ages, enabling posterity to pronounce faithfully

on the conduct of the actors now on the scene of

life, defending them from the malicious assaults

and merited popularity.

Maj. Moore commanded a battalion of light artil-

battle at Fort Fisher, &c., is a graduate of Uni-

versity of North Carolina, and one of the best

THE FAIR AT GASTON.—The ladies' Fair at Gas-

The amount realized, which is to be applied to

While the Fair was in progress, some enterpri-

N. C. sixes sold on Saturday, in New York at

STONEWALL CEMETERY .- We learn from the

Foldsboro News that a series of entertainments of

W. T. Dortch, Dr. Jno. W. Davis, Messrs. G. V.

MAIL CONTRACTORS AND POSTMASTERS. -Dr. A.

Where there are contractors on mail routes.

should be addressed to him at this place.

porers for Sheriff Harper, of Craven.

ler's death at the hands of a Mr. Looper:

table citizen at home,

ton was quite a success, and passed off very pleas-

Cor. of Petersburg Express.

Internal Revenue_New York Collectorship_Na tional Bank Circulation, Etc.

Washington dates of April 22nd, furnish the fol-

It is expected that the committee on ways and means will early this week, report some of their of raising funds to assist in the defence of Major proposed amendments to the internal revenue bill, especially relative to education and exemptions. They have not yet considered the branches with regard to tobacco, distilled spirits and the administration of the law.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP. The Senate committee on commerce, to whom,

Mr. Smythe as collector of customs for the port book by Major John W. Moore, of our village. of New York was referred, have not come to a definite conclusion on the subject. It is the opinion of various prominent Congressmen, that the present session will be closed early

(as is customary in such cases) the nomination of

NATIONAL BANKS. The United States bonds held for national banks of those who would cover our memory with obloquy. for circulating notes, is \$320,000,000; for deposits It will be issued in two vols., 900 pp. Although \$36,000,000. Last week the Treasury issued \$100,- a long story, yet its object, character and great in-500,000 of national bank notes. The entire circu- terest, will acquire for it a wide spread reputation

lation is \$268,000,000. The receipts from the internal revenue last week were three million four hundred and sixty-four lery in the late war on the Northern frontier with ceives \$3,750; Lieut. Baker, \$4,000; Boston Cor thousand dollars. There are now sixteen hundred | Gen. McLaws, fought gallantly in the battle at and fifty national banks in the country. The funds | White Hall, where he was specially complimented in the treasury here amount to ninety-six mil- by the commanding general, was in the terrible

MISCELLANEOUS.

read men of my acquaintance. Brigadier General W. G. Mank, of Hancock's corps, has been appointed by the President United States Consul at Matamoras.

Senator Dixon expects to resume his seat in the Senate to-morrow, having entirely recovered. antly to all parties. The delicasies presented for Lieutenant E. P. Doherty, the captor of Booth sale were abundant and choice. The hospitable re-elected. and Harold, was vesterday appointed a second people of that section well know how to cater to appetite and taste. The day's entertainment concluded with brilliant tableax, where the beauty of Lieutenant in the 5th regular cavalry.

The reconstruction committee held no meeting vesterday, on account of the continued illness of both Virginia and North Carolina were amply Senator Fessenden. Gen. Robert E. Lee is expected here to-morrow.

Although a large number of persons called at religious purposes, was \$400. the White House yesterday, a very small proportion of them succeeded in obtaining an interview sing individuals indulged in the pastime of a cock with the President, among them, Adjutant Gen. fight across the river, making the day one of varied 21 .- Lieutenant General Grant and wife, account Thomas.

The National Democratic Association met last night, when resolutions were passed expressing full confidence in the ability and patriotism of Mayor Wallach, and declining to nominate a candidate for Mayor in opposition to him.

Yesterday, Judge Wylie, in the Equity Court, made a decree divorcing from the bonds of matrimony James C. Cullen, with Carrie Cullen, the grounds of separation being based on the fact that the respondent had another husband living, whom she had given up for lost, supposing him to have stand the other day at Raleigh as a witness in the been killed in battle in 1864.

Later from Europe --- Arrival of the Steamer Persia --- The Austrio-Prussian Difficulty, &c.

The steamer Persia has arrived at Sandy Hook with Liverpool advices to the 7th instant. The relations between Prussia and Austria renain unchanged. Prussia is reported to continue n her uncompromising attitude. The Emperor

of Russia has sent two notes to the sovereigns of Strong, L. W. Humphrey, M. K. Crawford and J. Austria and Prussia, tendering mediation. The Prussian reply to the Austrian note has reated a very unfavorable impression at Vienna. The political excitement on the German question runs high in Paris, and it is positively reas-

certed that France is quietly getting an army of pertaining to mail contractors and Post Masters observation together and strengthening her gar-The minor German States are arming. Count there must be Post Masters or mail matter can-Bismark is said to have declared that the pacific declaration of Count Kavolge in behalf of Austria is insufficient, and that Prussia will continue her

armaments. According to another statement, he and honest, can take the "test oath," and give a 000. Last week the Treasury issued \$100,500,000 had briefly replied to Count Kavolge's note, justi- bond, may be appointed Post Master or Post Mis- of national bank notes. The entire circulation fying the movements of Prussia by those of Aus- trees, - Sentinely tria, but repudiating any idea of attacking Axstria.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Paris correspondent of the Observer says rance intends occupying Vera Cruz, Tampico, and other principal ports, as a guarantee for the payment of the expenses of the expedition, and security for French commercial interests. The Paris Moniteur confirms the statement that Baron Saillard's mission to Mexico has been successful, and that arrangements for the reduction of the French troops there have been made.

ENGLAND -- FENIANS DENOUNCED.

It is hoped that this arrangement will satisfy the

Washington Government. Rumors of ministerial

changes are current at Paris.

It is expected that the Government majority on the reform bill will exceed twenty. The reform agitation continued. Mr. Gladstone has made two prilliant speeches, emphatically declaring that the Sovernment would stand or fall upon the question. He warmly eulogised America, and pointed to the exertions made there in the late war as proof of the benefit resulting from a trust in the people, and contended that England should learn a lesson from it. He severely denounced the Fanian designs against innocent British colonies, and said if they carried out their diabolical threats the whole power of England would assist the colonies in their defence.

Commercial Advices.

Liverpool, April 6.—The Brokers' Circular says that the authorized quotations are: New Orleans fair, 203d.; middling, 183d.; Mobile fair, 193d.; middling, 184d.; uplands, 193d.; middling, 18d., Texas, 20d., middling, 18d., London, April 7.—Bullion in the Bank of England has becreated \$110,500. Console for money. \$3160.83 : United decreased £110,500. Consols for money, 86; @86}; United

tecreased 1.10,500. Consols for money, corecos; United States 5-20's, 73½@74.

Licerpool, April 7.—Evening.—Cottou.—Salts to-day, 6,000 bales; the market closing easier, with but little inquiry, and prices weak. Middling uplands are quoted at 17½@17½d. Breadstuffs are quiet, but prices steady. Tallow closes dull. low closes dull.

Liverpool, April 6.—Breadstuffs.—The market is firm.
Fiour is firm and quiet. Wheat is firm; lower qualities have improved most. Corn is quiet at 28e. 5d. 628e. 9d.

Frovisions.—The market tends downward for provisions.

Pork inactive. Bacon quiet. Lard dull and declined 1@2s., but closing steadier. Butter very dull. Tallow heavy, and prices declined 8d.@1s.

they thought proper to do so .- Charlotte Democrat. Direct Trade.—The British steamship Ephesus, Capt. Collings, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, FREEDMEN EMIGRATING. Three thousand two April 7th, for Norfolk via Boston. Her manifest has been received by Col. William Lamb, of Norhundred freedmen have emigrated from North Carolina during the last three months to Massa-chusetts, Connectiont, and other New England States on contracts to work at twenty dollars per

month, and that more will follow. Mr. Spelman, editor of the Commercial, has been elected printer of the city of Newbern.

e late act of the Le

SALES OF MORE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. - The Government now offers for sale the large steam mill at Greensboro', N. C., with coal, hay and en gine house, attached. An engine of a hundred boro' News of the 22d, that Capt. Stevenson conhorse power is also in the market. tinues to improve. The surgical operation per-

formed by Dr. Miller, formerly Surgeon of the FORSYTH COUNTY.-We learn from the Sale 34th N. C. T., Scales' Brigade, is spoken of in the Press that at the late term of the Superior Court to this county, true bills were found against seven persons, charged with being implicated in the HON. R. S. DONNELL. - We are sorry to learn shooting of several persons in the county,—all members of the late 1st N. C. Battalion, communication, that Hon. R. S. Donnell is very sick at his old ed by Capt. R. E. Wilson.

ELECTION IN MARTIN COUNTY.-D. W. Bagle has been elected to fill the vacancy of delegat Commons, and has received the appointment of from Martin, in the State Convention.

Clerk and Master in Equity, for this county, from Judge Mitchell. No better appointment could have been made.—Salisbury Old North State. CITY CHARTER ELECTION.—Our citizens voted yesterday upon the acceptance or rejection of the new City Charter. The vote stood: For accept U. S. DISTRICT COURT.-Hon. Geo. W. Brooks, ance, 63; for rejection, 159. The election was Judge of the U.S. District Court, for the District conducted without excitement.—Sentinel. of North Carolina, is in town and a guest of W. P.

NEWS SUMMARY.

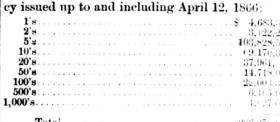
court will convene in this city on Monday next. before whom, we understand, there will be several SOUTHERN MERCHANTS MEETING THEIR LIABIT. TIES.—At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, the committee appointed Thos. K. Thomas, Esq., of Franklin county, has recently to petition the President to exact from the Southern States payments of debts contracted terprising men from New Jersey. This mine is North before the war reported that they were ocated near the junction of Franklin, Nash and the opinion the interposition by the government was not required, as the States in question seeme Warren counties, and has been worked for a numto be willing to pay their lawful debts without co ercion. The committee add: MAJ. GEE AT HOME.—The Tallehasse Sentinel

"No one of the States lately in rebellion has shown at disposition to repudiate their liabilities incurred prior unnounces a concert in that city for the purpose the war. On the contrary, most of them have already knowledged that liability, and many of them have been engaged in devising ways and means for paving the accumulated interest and providing for the future

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carment of interest and principal."

The conduct of the individual citizens of the olina will hold its next Annual Convention in Trinity Church, Cabarrus county, on Thursday before Southern States is also referred to by the committtee as highly honorable. Few, if any of then HEIRS OF ST. KILDA .-- In the Norfolk Virginian. have failed to acknowledge their obligations, or to of the 7th inst., we observe a notice in a commuprovide for the future payment of such portion of nication from Murfresboro', of a forthcoming them as their reduced assets will allow.

NATIONAL CURRENCY. - The following is the amount of each denomination of national curren



The list of the awards to the captors of the sassins of Mr. Lincoln and the reward paid for the arrest of Jefferson Davis have been laid before the House of Representives. Col. L. C. Baker rebett, \$4,000; Lieut. Dougherty, \$7,500. Col. Pritchard receives \$10,000 for the capture of Jeff

A HEAVY CONSERVATIVE GAIN. -- In the city of Nashville, on Saturday, the vote stood 1,836 for the Union, and 475 for the Radical candidate, being a Conservative gain of 1,000 since the last August election. The late election was for men bers of the Legislature, to fill vacancies occasion ed by "bolters," and the bolting candidates were

It now appears that Mr. Clay was released on his parole according to the following terms: He is to take the oath of allegiance to the United State Government, and is at liberty to visit any part of the States to transact his legitimate business af fairs, and to remain in Alabama ready at any time to obey a call from the Government.

GEN. GRANT AT RICHMOND. - RICHMOND, ADD panied by Colonel Badeau and A. H. Dent, Mrs Grant's father, arrived here this afternoon, on : Rev. JOHN B. HARDWICK, who was so well and fvorably known in our city, as a former paster of brief visit to Postmaster Sharp and his family Mrs. Grant's relatives. The proprietors of the the Byrne Street Baptist Church, Petersburg, has received a unanimous call to assume the pastorate Spottswood Hotel will to-morrow give a compliance of the Partial Company of the Partial of the Baptist Church in Goldsboro', N. C. Ammentary dinner to the distinguished guests.

ple provision has been made for his support, and IMPORTANT DECISION.—Boston, April 21,- 17 Supreme Court of Massschusetts, in a case carried before the full bench on demurrer, has decided: Brigadier General J. G. Martin, of North Carofollows: -A revenue stamp is no part of the note ina, is studying law at Ashville. He was on the and need not be copied, nor is the validity of the note affected by the want of a stamp, unless it fraudulently omitted.

SAILING OF STEAMERS. -- NEW YORK, April 21. The steamers City of New York, Hansa, Saxonia Periere, and City of Cork, sailed to-day for En rope, with \$47,000 in gold. The total export of highly pleasing character will be given in that gold for the week has been \$118,000.

town about the 20th May next, for the benefit of the Stonewall Cemetery fund, under the manage-CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.—Treasur ment of the following named gentlemen: Hon. Agent Buffington has reached Washington, on hi return from a trip through Dixie. It is stated he gives a very favorable report of the disposition of the people, but says they are fearfully poor. All were, however, loud in praise of President John son's policy, which they hoped would prove successful. The freedmen were attending to the Jobe, the Special Mail Agent for North Carolia, has his Head Quarters in this City. All letters crops of cotton and corn, and not one need suffer for the want of work, as there was plenty of it The freedmen are behaving well, generally.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION-INTERNAL RE ENUE, &c.-Washington, April 22.-The United Any boy over sixteen years of age, or a single States bonds held for national banks, for circula lady or widow, as well as a man who is competent ting notes, is \$320,000,000; for deposits, \$36,000,

The receipts from internal revenue last week We learn from the Williamston Espositor, that a large meeting was held in that town on Saturday were three million four hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars. There are now sixteen hundred last to take into consideration the building of a and fifty national banks in the country. The Railroad from that town to Tarboro'. Books are funds in the treasury here amount to ninety-six to be opened at Tarboro' on the 15th day of May. millions. IMMIGRATION.—The steamer El Cid arrived at

"President" Beauregard.—At a meeting las Newbern a few days since with several white la-Wednesday evening of the Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad REV. N. F. REID. - We are glad to learn that General P. G. T. Beauregard was elected Pres this gentleman has arrived at his home in Thom. dent, T. S. Williams, General Superintendent, 1 asville, and that he is rapidly regaining his health. H. Green, Engineer, and R. S. Charles, Secretar He found the climate of New Orleans so enerva- and Treasurer, ting, after an attack of fever, as to compel-him to

THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW. - The Civil Rights ha is to be tested in the Memphis courts. The state THE MURDER OF COLONEL MILLER, OF NORTH lutes of Tennessee prohibit negroes from keeping AROLINA. - The Lawrensburg (South Carolina) drinking and billiard saloons; and several levald gives the following account of Colonel Mil- are now pending maintaining that under the new law all men are on an equal footing as to business The facts of the case, as we gathered from the affidavit submitted by ex-Governor Perry, who appeared for the prisoner, are about as follows: By some strange and (perhaps on the part of others) criminal fatality the de-

AN ACT To Regulate Salaries and Fees.

(perhaps on the part of others) criminal fatality the deceased was supposed, by Looper, to be one Largent, a transient refugee from Maryland, who had made, it appears, threats against Looper's father and to burn his house. Several messages were received by young Looper, that Largent was at a certain place and would attack his sifather; when he started out with others, and coming upon Miller lying drunk in the road shot him through, causing his death in a short time. The accused is a young man, and, it would appear, was procured by others to kill Miller, under the impression that it was Largent, the other parties knowing who the deceased was, and is said to have exhibited much remorse for the killing of Miller, whom he had never seen before. In the pockets of the deceased, which gave evidence of being rifled, was found a parole as Colonel, which would give evidence that he was a respectable citizen at home. Sale of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by a thority of the same. That the officers hereafter nationally receive salaries and compensation as follows, to-wit: The Governor of the State four thousand dollars; counsellors of State, the same compensation which is allowed to a member of the General Assembly, is which is allowed to a member of the General Asembly, he every day he may attend on public business and for ever thirty miles traveling to and from the city of haleigh a public business; the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, twenty-five hundred dollars; Public Treasurer to thousand dollars; Chief Clerk of the Treasurer to the theorem and fifty dollars and from allowed in charge hundred and fifty dollars and from allowed in charge. two hundred and fifty dollars and fees allowed in char ter one hundred and two Revised Code; Private Secretar hear good tidings from the crops in Granville, and also as to the industry of freedmen. The yield also as to the industry of freedmen. The yield dance on each term of the Supreme Court from the former will perhaps be larger than for and twenty dollars for each term of the Supreme Court and the S some years and our informant says the freedmen are working better and harder than previous to the war. If only let alone the white people of the South and their former slaves will prosper and no injustice be done the latter either by our laws or inclusive to be done the latter either by our laws or in chapter one hundred and two Revised Code; Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, six hundred dollars and fees allowed in chapter one hundred and two Revised Code; Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, six hundred dollars and fees allowed in chapter one hundred and two Revised Code; Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, six hundred dollars and fees allowed in chapter one hundred and two Revised Code; Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, six hundred dollars and fees allowed in chapter one hundred and two Revised Code; Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, six hundred dollars and fees allowed in chapter one hundred and two Revised Code; Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, six hundred dollars and fees allowed in chapter one hundred and two Revised Code; Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, six hundred dollars and fees allowed in chapter one hundred and two Revised Code; Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, six hundred dollars and fees allowed in chapter one hundred and two Revised Code; Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, six hundred dollars and fees allowed in chapter one hundred and two Revised Code; Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, six hundred dollars and fees allowed in chapter one hundred and two Revised Code; Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, six hundred dollars and fees allowed in chapter one hundred and two Revised Code; Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, six hundred and two Revised Code; six hundred and two individuals. Of course we do not intend to say that villainous whites will fail in seeking to defraud the blacks, just as at the north cheatery is practised day by day between white and white; but that as a class our people will do what religion, but that as a class our people will do what religion, for American. Petroleum quiet at 1s. 11d,@2s,

The grand Feuian fair, under the auspices of the Fenian Sisterhood of New York, opened in that city on Monday evening at the German Assembly

Rooms, in the Bowery. gislature, whenever

of gold to said currency, and shall in that case be payable in gold.

SEC. 2. Be it further enated, That all laws and clauses claws coming in conflict with this act or with such provisions of chapter one hundred and two Revised Code, as are not superseded by this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from its ratification and this legat effect and operation shall not be controlled by the thirty-fifth section chapter fifty-two Revised Code.

chapter fifty-two Revised Code.

Ratified this 27th day of February, A. D. 1866. S. F. PHILLPS, S. H. C. THOMAS SETTLE, S. S.

At 6 o'clock this evening a procession of soldiers o the President for his order lately issued direct- did we begin? ng the heads of the different departments to give ference, in appointments and promotions to al honorable service in the army and navy, formed and marched to the Executive Manhason, who signified to the committee that he

ald accept the compliment.

previously on the ground awaiting the dea quarter past 6 o'clock the band rounced several patriotic airs, when the Presimade his appearance, and was greeted with as by the assembled thousands. He took a d on the coping of the wall near the carriage

avers, and trust that an all-wise Providence, the cur nation through a baptism of blood, tears, will so guide and direct you that a troubled waters, harmonize public eleminations.

say that hanguage is inadequate to carry the the Constitution and with the genius and theory for iters produced on this occasion by of our Government? [Cheers.] And in what I have to say, I shall adshall speak to you on those terms, and I repeat, my thanks for the

sary for me to allude to the privations

enough to put down treachery at the two Houses-but each House for itself.

can he do:

trom the field, but it does not follow
from the field, but it does not follow
from the field, but it does not follow
from with you, citizens, soldiers and sailors.
Who has sacrificed or periled more than the humrement & our free institutions. [Cheers.]

and take my position where the set I be reached, and where men's lives - I thank you for your continuance on this occa-

d all, come along snapping and many of us would be left. moment, I have always stood un]

and we have demonstrated that we celebration of freedom.

but to put down the rebellion and pre- follows: special of the Union of the States. That is what we lead to comply the the Union of the States. That is what we lead to comply the States and to establish the certain the nation can lift itself above and begin that the nation can lift itself above and begin that the nation can lift itself above and begin that the rebellion in Massachusetts was put was put did that put Massachusetts out of the Union leading the State? And when the rebellion is Fennsylvania was put down, did that destroy as State and put it out of the Union? So when we will come, and that, too, before a great will expect the completent of the United States.

he? In Tenness e, under the direction of my amented predecessor, we commenced the work of or jurisdiction of the United States. or jurisdiction of the Umted States.

Or jurisdiction of the Umted States.

Or jurisdiction of the Umted States.

I know how easy it is to eater to prejudice, and how touched, but the effect of the concussion inter- from that city last Wednesday.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH,

Whis Policy Boldly Enunciated Thousands Assembled to Hear It Prolonged and Enthusiastic Application. I came to Washington, and under extraordinary circumstances succeeded to the between Tennessee and the rest of the Union, der extraordinary circumstances succeeded to the Presidential chair. I then proceeded, as I had and sailors, and such of their friends who sympadone in my own State, under the direction of the hize with them in their grateful acknowledgment Government, to restore the other States, and how

We find that the people had no courts, and we said to the Judges, the District Attorneys, and he subordinate offices, to persons who have ren- Marshals, "go down and hold your courts. The people need the tribunals of justice to be opened. Was there anything wrong in that? The courts with the Marine band, to screnade President were opened. What else? We looked out and saw that the people down there had no mails. They had been interrupted and cut off by the opexes erations of the rebellion. We said to the Post master General, "let the people have facilities for mail communication, and let them begin again to understand what we all feel and think: that we are one people.

He looked out again and saw that there was a blockade -- that the custom houses were all closed. the north side of the Mansion, when he We said: "Open the doors of the custom house dressed on behalf of the soldiers and sailors and remove the blockade. Let trade commence the of their number in highly complimentary and the pursuit of peace be restored," and it was power of chains to bind him, in appreciation of the great truth that he stands forth redeemed, regenerated and disdone. We thus traveled on step by step, opening up custom houses, appointing collectors, establishing mail facilities and restoring all the relations assecrate it anew, free from slavery and that had been interrupted by the rebellion. Has u there been anything undertaken to be done here that was not authorized by the Constitution? That was not justified by the great necessities of the dent Johnson said: It is not affectation in case? that has not been clearly consonant with

What remained to be done? One other thing remained to demonstrate to the civilized and pathis address, and in the resolutions which san world that we had passed successfully through ve thought proper to adopt. I confess that, the third ordeal of our national existence and proved that our government was perpetual. A callier posture of public affairs, your proved that our government was perpetual. A since it for the confinent you have paid me by passing and address give encouragement and great principle was to be restored which was estherough here to day and paying your respects to me. tablished in our revolution when our fathers were menumbent anon me as Chief Magistrate of contending against the power of Great Britain. What was one of the principal causes of their comin the character of citizens, sailors and plaint? It was that they were denied representatively waited some time outside while the procession tion. They complained of taxation without rep-passed, and during this time large numbers of the rescritation. | Cheers. | One of the great princioffice of your approbation and encourage. ples laid down by our fathers, and which fired their him and take him by the hand. hearts, was that there should be no taxation with-

How then does the matter stand? Who has address and the passage of the procession, which that have occurred since been usurping power? Who has been defeating proceeded to move as soon as he had closed. the operation of the constitution, and what now In struggling into existence a remains to be done to complete the restoration of these States to all their former relations under the federal government, and to finish the great ordeal from the presence of nitro-glycerine, as well as the when this nation was born. It through which we have been passing? It is to idmit representation. | Cheers. | And when we of those who were engaged in that ay admit representation, what do we mean?

nations of the earth. In giving acting for itself, shall be the judge of the returns the question: passed through the war of 1812, of election and qualifications of its own members. war with Mexico; and we passed It is for each House to settle that question under the struggles that have since occurred the Constitution, and under the solemn sanction coming of the rebellion. This was of an oath, and can we believe that either House But a nation has another test | would admit any member into its body, to partici-I that is to give evidence to pate in the legislation of the country, who was not rth and to its own citizens qualified and fit to sit in that body and participate to resist internal foes—that it in its proceedings. They have the power-not

within its own borders. [Cheers.] While I have been contending against traitors, nanced that ordeal, and I trust in treason, and secession, and the dissolution of the esthrough it successfully. [Cheers.] Union, I have been contending at the same time limented by the allusion of your relagainst the consolidation of power here. [Cries and 1861, when the nation was entering here is equally dangerous with the separation of the ed ordeal, and raised my voice and hand States. | Cheer. | The one would weaken us and of good | I stand here to day, concentrate and run into monarchy. | Cheers, and intaining the same principles | cres of "can't do it." | Oh, but there is an idea enunci ted. [Cheers.] Istandhere abroad that one man can be a despot—that one man can be a despot—that one man can be a unique. The standhere they the or in the North. [Loud cheers.] and abroad that one man can be a despot—that one man can be a unique. Mr. Jefferson, the apostle of liberty, and ay, as I then stood, using all my tells us—so does common sense—that tyrany and d and physical, to preserve this na- despotism can be exercised by many more vigoring thro the third phase of its existence, ously and more tyranically than by one. What

al in the Senate of the United States all been put upon it -my life, my property? Eve doctrine of separation and secession. Tything sacred and dear to man have been staked upon it, and could I now be suspected of faltering at the close of this third ordeal of the nation? ad thereby to destroy the Union | Who is he, in public or private life, who ha the Government; and I think I secrificed more, or who has devoted more of his one evidence that I have been sin- time and energies to the accomplishment of the great end, than I? And I have done it from the I want to know why it is that the promptings of my own heart and conscience. I

being and snapping at my being and tra-believe I was right, and with your help and your been barking and snapping at my countenance and your encouragement, I shall go through on that line! [Cheers and laughter.] And gainst me? Is it because I stand on when I came to talk about sailors and soldiers, people, and when I say the people about this to be done and that to be done, all I the sailers and soldiers. [Cheers.] want is for you to wait and see, so far as the function that they are arrayed in traducing and ture is concerned. Wait and see if I do not stand by you, although every other may falter and fail.

the rebellion? [A voice—"Home in bed | Cheers. I want to see measures of policy brought ter. In the Senate I raised my voice forward that will advance the interests of the peo nd when it was believed that it would ple - of that portion of the people who have con interest of the nation, and would assist stituted the gallant and brave men who, in both g down the rebellion, did I not leave my branches of the service, have upheld the National the Senatessa place of emolument, case flaggand sustained the country in the recent struggle

Cheers and cries of "that's so." sion. It cheers me on and gives me strength to that exposed personally and public perform the work before me. If we are true to our way, some of my present traducers ourselves— if we are true to the Constitution—the day is not far distant when the Government will But I care not for them. I care not the foul whelp of sin has been turned dence at home but respect abroad, by letting the I care not for all that; and let nation resume its career of prosperity and great to-day, that although pretty well lines. I know that some will find fault with me seed in life, I feel that I shall live long enough and say I am too lenient, too kind and all that.—
If we were all to be put to death or punished, or Appliance. They have turned the whole thrown away for one offence or for the second of the arrival of the steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall, at Yew York on Friday, we have additional particulars of the appalling disaster at the

American people, citizens, soldiers, and

trom my advent into public life, one nt. I have always stood un and unwaveringly by the advocates and ington, to the number of about fifteen hundred, their rights and interests. [Cheers.] formed a procession at Franklin Square, and same day came alongside the Railroad Company's now in the nation's third ordeal. We therefore the first said that States could be readered by the President, who gave discharging her cargo. Nearly, if not all the local of the Union. We denied the doctrine them some sensible advice on this occasion of their freight had been delivered, when about 7 o'clock

estrated by their patriotic hearts and front of the Executive Mansion. At noon the head the side. The wharf at which the vessel was unthat States have not the right to leave of the procession commenced to defile through the gates of the White House inclosure, and at the same instant an artillery salute was fired by a detail of the Fourth United States artillery. Captain of the part of the state of the Fourth United States artillery. Captain of the freight house, and hardly a plank remained to the part of the same instant an artillery salute was tired by a detail of the Fourth United States artillery. Captain of the freight house, and hardly a plank remained in the entire length of the structure, that was not because the following of the procession commenced to defile through the loading, and which was some 400 feet long, was literally torn to pieces. The superstructure was completely demolished to within a hundred feet through the same in the same of the same and the same in the same and the sam and acknowledge the supremacy of shals were in the van of the procession, and one of these having notified the President of its arri-Let have we passed through this third or. val, he made his appearance at one of the upper to was to establish the principle that no had the power to break up this Government. windows, and was greeted with cheers. The band of the One Hundred and Seventh United States put down the rebellion. The rebellion colored troops then played "Hail Columbia," and States? [Cries, "never."] For what these lives been sacrificed and all this his stand on the stone coping just under the front expended? Was it for the purpose of of the portico: Marshal D. S. Gooding, of the was it for the purpose of the States? No! it was for the purpose of District of Columbia, on his right, and Colonel W. G. Moore, his private Secretary, on his left. It was for that you fought. The applause having subsided and order restored. but that I toiled. Not to break the Gov- the President addressed the immense throng as

in procuring the great national guarantee of the abolition of slavery in all the States, by the ratification of the united States—Income depth be permitted to exist or be re-established in any State

tablishing the great principles of freedom. And thank God, I feel and know it to be so, that my efforts have contributed as much, it not more, in accomplishing this great national guarantee, than those of any other living man in United State. [Applause.]

It is very easy for colored men to have pretended friends enseenced in high places, and far removed from danger—whose eyes have only abstractedly gazed on freedom; who have never exposed their limbs or property, and who have never exposed their limbs or property. and who never contributed a sixpence in furtherance of the great cause; while another periled his all, and put up everything sacred and dear to man, and those whom he

who is practically your best friend.

My friendship, as far as it has gone, has not been for place or power, for I had these already. It has been a principle with me, and I thank God the great principle has been established that wherever any individual, in the language of a distinguished orator and statesman, treads American soil his soul spreads within him beyond the

entralled by the genius of universal emancipation! [Ap-Then let me mingle with you in celebration of the day ferred may be enjoyed and appreciated by you, and that

you may give them a proper direction.

There is something for all to do. You have high and solemn duties to perform, and you ought to remember that freedom is not a mere idea. It must be reduced to practinal reality. Men in being free have to deny themselves many things which seem to be embraced in the idea of universal freedom. It is with you to give evidence to the world, and the people of the United States, whether you are going to appreciate this great boon as it should be, and that you are

orthy of being freemen. Then let me thank you with repeat again, the time will come when you will know who has been your best friend, and who has not been your riend from mercenary considerations. Accept my thanks The President, after concluding his remarks.

colored people advanced to pay their respects to The President was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered during the delivery of the above

What is Nitro-Glycerine!

The terrible catastrophie at Aspinwall, resulting previous explosion in San Francisco, chronicled in the city and in deep water no harm resulted. The We the Journal, attributed to the same cause, and the last explosion is supposed to have broken up the explosion of a bearding house in Greenwich street, the national birth. It is not mean representation in the constitutional and law-explosion of a bearding house in Greenwich street, thull, as in less than half an hour after it occurred the unfortunate ship went down. The top of her the unfortunate ship went down. The top of her the presentation is the unfortunate ship went down. the government.

In the government.

In the government.

And where does that power lie? The Constitution declares, in express terms, that each House, meity and power to maintain the Senate and House of Representatives, each mi's Messenger furnishes the following answer to maintain the Senate and House of Representatives, each mi's Messenger furnishes the following answer to maintain the Senate and House of Representatives, each mi's Messenger furnishes the following answer to maintain the Senate and House of Representatives are not to the inquiry which heads this article.

The total number of killed and missing will exceed fifty, while there is also a large number of the total number of the total number of the total number of the inquiry which heads this article.

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The total number of killed and missing will exceed fifty, while there is ligth, capacity and power to maintain the Senate and House of Representatives, each inis Messenger furnishes the following answer to wounded.

Glycerine is the sweet principle of oil, and is extensively used for purposes of the toilet; but it has now received an application of 'rather an unexpected nature. In 1847 a pupil of M. Pelonze's, M. Sobrero, discovered that glycerine when treated with nitric acid, was converted into a highly explosive substance, which he called nitro-glycerine. It is oily, heavier than water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and acts so powerfully on the nervous system that a single drop placed on the which will last for several hours.

to the fact that I stood in the Senate of "good."] I think the consolidation of power by chemists, and it is only now that M. Nable, a her postoffice and State, and the nominal value of Sweedish engineer, has succeeded in applying it the amount remitted plainly written. A draft on Academy of Sciences, we learn that the chief ad- of the person remitting is the customary method vantage which this substance, composed of one of payment. part of glycerine and three parts of nitric acid, possesses, is that it requires a much smaller hole abrasion or loss of substance from the corners or or chamber than gunpowder does, the strength of edges does not exceed one-twentieth of their orithe latter being searcely one tenth of the former. ginal proportions, will be redeemed as entire Hence the miners work, which, according to the notes. Fragments of notes will not be redeemed hardness of the rock represents some five to twen- in full, except when proof is adduced by affidavit ty times the power of the gunpowder used, is so that the missing parts of such notes have been to-short that the cost of blasting is often reduced to tally destroyed. The character of the affiant must fifty per cent.

the mine presents fisures, it must be lined with payments of notes exceeding by measurement clay to make it water tight: this done, the more than one-half their original surface will be nitro glycerine is poured in, the water after it, redeemed in their proportion to the whole note, which, being the lighter liquid, remained at reckoning, as a general rule, by twentieths. thirty-four millemetres in diamater was made per- and receive the amount previously withheld. pendicularly in a dolomitic rock, sixty feet in The above rules are applicable to legal tender length, and at a distance of fourteen feet from its demand notes and interest bearing notes. Mutiextremity, which was vertical. At a depth of lated fractional currency will be redeemed at the eight feet a vault filled with clay was found, in Treasury at Washington, under the following regconsequence of which the bottom of the hole was ulations: tamped, having a depth of seven feet. One litre and a half of nitro glycerine was then poured in :

feet in length, and another twenty feet. time of the dangerous character of this substance will be disregarded, unless fraudulent; but any will, doubtless, lead to the enactment of a law pre- mutilation which destroys more than one-tenth the venting its transportation by water routes, where original note, will reduce the redemption value of an explosion perils the safety of every one on the note by one-fifth its face value; or if a three board the vessel containing nitro-glycerine as a cent note, by one-third its value. Fragments of

THE APPALLING DISASTER AT ASPINWALL. Frightful Sacrifice of Life and Property--- Explo-

Tray, Blanch and Sweet- ciety and communion with our fellow men, how former place on the morning of the 3rd inst., whereby the steamship European was totally lost, 60 lives lost, and \$1,000,000 in property destroyed. Panama papers furnish the following account:

The European arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 2a instant, and on the afternoon of the on the morning of the 3rd, a terrific explosion We demonstrated by the strong arm.

Long before noon an immense crowd was asoccurred on board, which tore away the upper
orders and the sailors, God help them, sembled on the portico and about the grounds in
parts of the ship and blew several large plates off wrenched from its fastenings. Immediately in front of where the vessel lay a gap was cut through

the wharf, piles, planking, etc., all disappearing. The ship and wharf both caught fire, and the atter was saved from entire destruction by the exertions of several citizen, who got the fire engine work, and after a few hours extinguished the dames, regardless of the risk they incurred from nother explosion of the burning ship. The P. R. R. Co.'s splendid freight house is left a pile of hundred and fifty scattered, and the remainder ruins. The force of air caused by the concussion ems to have raised the roof, which was consructd of iron and slate, upwards a few feet, its own weight bringing it down with immense force into the place. the building, and carrying with it both the end walls, leaving the house, excepting the side walls, which appear but little, if at all injured, a mass of ruins. It would be difficult to imagine a more complete wreck than that presented by the freight

house and wharf.
Scarcely a building in the place escaped without more or less damage, those of a substantial nature Take the time will come, and that, too, before a great result out of the Union? So when the colored population of the Union? So when the colored population of the Union of th suffering most: nearly all the brick and stone description was put down, and the laws of the country restored, as States engaged in it stood as part of the Union, are rebellion being crushed, the law being restored, the Constitution being acknowledged, the Constitution being acknowledged, the Constitution being acknowledged, entropy of the globious and bright galaxy of States.—

The time will come when it will be made known who contributed as much as any other man, and who, without their conficultion of the globious and bright galaxy of States.—

The time will come when it will be made known who contributed as much as any other man, and who, without their conficultion of the globious and bright galaxy of States.—

The time will come when it will be made known who contributed as much as any other man, and who, without their conficultion of the globious and bright galaxy of States.—

The time will come when it will be made known who contributed as much as any other man, and who, without their conficultion of the glossof proper, and the destruction of glass remains in the city, and the destruction of glass remains in the city, and the destruction of glass remains in the city, and the destruction of glassware, crockery and such like is really won, of freedom.

The time by which they can be snecessini in obtaining power, and who have been their true friends, and wanted them to participate in and culoy the blessings of freedom.

The time by which they can be snecessini in obtaining power, and who have been their true friends, and wanted them to participate in and culoy the blessings of freedom.

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The time by which them to participate in and culoy the blessings of freedom.

The time

nally was very severe. We are assured that some immense iron girders nearly twelve inches deep were snapped off like a pipe stem, thirteen of her gaining power. What I did was for the purpose of establishing the great principles of freedom. And, thank heaviest timber were torn from their places. The strain upon the ship must have been of immense force, and nothing but the superior build and structure of the vessel saved her from being

The most awful part of the catastrophe was the dreadful loss of life and suffering attending it. everything sacred and who lived with him now enjoy his property with his consent, and receive his aid and assistance; yet some who assume, and others who have done nothing are considered the great defenders and protectors of the colored man.

I repeat, my colored friends, here to-day, the time will come, and that not far distant, when it shall be proved who is practically your best friend.

To clerks engaged on the wharf who is practically your best friend.

The seconstruction Committee reconsidered their Saturday's programme heretofore telegraphed. They variously endeavored to harmonize their views and came very were both instantly killed, and of 13 native Jamai-made by a Radical member.

The seconstruction Committee reconsidered their Saturday's programme heretofore telegraphed. They variously endeavored to harmonize their views and came very made by a Radical member.

The repeat, my colored friends, here to-day, the time will come, and that not far distant, when it shall be proved who is practically your best friend.

The repeat my colored friends, here to-day, the time will come and is, we fear, more likely to prove over this number than under it. Of the 41 men comprising out of circumstances connected with the late war.

The Reconstruction Committee reconsidered their Saturday's programme heretofore telegraphed. They variously endeavored to harmonize their views are came very made by a Radical member.

Cotton.—There was a better feeling among buyers for this article demand. The quote construction conducts growing only with regard to Davis, but others for conduct growing only with regard to Davis, but others for conduct growing only with regard to Davis, but others for conduct growing only with regard to Davis, but others for conduct growing only with regard to Davis, but others for conduct growing only with regard to Davis, but others for conduct growing only with regard to Davis, but others for conduct growing only with regard to Davis, but others for conduct growing only with regard to Davis as the condu house, none are supposed to have been saved; besides it is believed a small gang of native laborers American soil, his soul spreads within him beyond the who had gone on board the unfortunate steamer Colorado. The vote was 19 for to 13 against admission. have met the fate of the others. It will be several members were absent or paired off.

Several members were absent or paired off.

In the House the tax bill was reported. The discussion loss. Many bodies no doubt were thrown into of the Pacific Railroad bill was resumed. the water and picked up by sharks, whilst others which commenced your freedom. I do it in sincerity and truth, and trust in God the blessings which have been conhouse and wharf, or went down with the ill-fated house and wharf, or went down with the ill-fated ship. The scene in Aspinwall after the first explosion cannot be described—it was harrowing in the extreme. Whilst the ruins gave an air of

desolation to the place the mangled and lacerated | bodies or pieces of bodies to be met within every direction for a great distance around the ruin of the disaster were heart rendering, and the suffering of the poor mortals crushed and bruished, in whom life was extinct, was really dreadful. Fears being entertained that a second explosion | the soldiers. There was great excitement. would occur, and as the cause of the disaster was still unknown, and none of the officers or crew of

the ship were left who could give any explanation of its cause, it was thought best to have the burning ship towed into the stream. The royal mail steamship Tamar, Capt. Moir, which had arrived the evening previous, immediately got up steam and prepared to tow out the burning ship, but before this could be accomplished another explosion took place, though not of sufficient force to cause any injury. It was supposed to be the magazine, which contained a small quantity of powder for which contained a small quantity of powder for ton has declined \(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; there is a panic in the market. Five-ship's use. The Tamar then made fast to the twenties \(71\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1} burning hulk and towed her out. The two vessels had barely reached the opposite side of the bay when another explosion, more terrible than the first,

occurred, but fortunately, the ship being far from

Rules for the Redemption of Mutilated Currency.

Mutilated notes and fragments will be redeemed

to a very important branch of his art-namely, the Assistant Treasurer at New York for the blasting. From a paper addressed by him to the amount allowed, returned by mail to the address

be certified to be good by a magistrate or other The process is very easy. If the chamber of public officer. In the absence of such affidavit,

the top. A slow match, with a well charged percussion cap at one end, is then ter how much, but of which all the fragments are introduced into the nitro glycerine. The mine returned-or defaced, no matter how badly, but may then be sprung by lighting the match, there are certainly genuine-will be redeemed at their being no need of tamping. On the 7th June last, full value on presentation. Fragments of notes three experiments were made with this new com- for which less than the full value has been paid, pound in the open part of the tin mines of Alten- will be retained six months, to enable owners to reberg, in Saxony. In one of these a chamber of turn to the Treasury missing parts of such notes.

Fragments of a note will not be redeemed un less it shall be clearly evident that they constitute it occupied five feet; a match and a stopper were one-half or more of one original note; in which then applied, as stated, and the mine sprung. The case a note, however mutilated, will be redeemed effect was so enormous as to make a fissure fifty in proportion to the whole note, reckoning by fifths, except three cent notes, which will be reck-The three evidences given us within so short a oned by thirds. Mutilations less than one-tenth a three cent note will not be redeemed unless they constitute fully two-thirds of the note in its original form. Mutilated notes presented for redemption must not be in sums less than three dollars of

their original value. All fractional currency not mutilated, when presented for redemption to an Assistant Treasurer or designated Depository of the United States, must have been assorted by the holder according to denominations, with the faces and upper sides in corresponding order in the pack-All caused by the explosion of nitro-glycerine. The ages. Each of the three kinds of fractional currency should be assorted by holders, each kind by itself. When presented in sufficient numbers, each package must contain one hundred pieces of the same denomination, and on the strap enclosing each must be written in ink the number of pieces, denomination, and the name of the owner; and on the wrapper of the package must be endorsed with ink the amount contained, and the name and residence of the owner. No less than three dol-

ars will be redeemed. When spurious notes of any denomination are presented for redemption they will be stamped counterfeit.

Later from Mexico-Defeat of the French near

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18. retreating to Mazatlan. All the streets of Mazatlan were barricaded, and there was but little Friday

chief of police of San Francisco from destroying the nitro-glycerine, pursuant to the order of the board of supervisors.

doubt that the Republicans would soon occupy

the wharf from the European, and received very serious injury. Her hull externally appears uncorner stone of a Seminary for priests, a few miles

THE LATEST NEWS TELEGRAPH

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL THE ONLY PAPER IN WILMINGTON THAT RECEIVES AND PAYS

Davis...The Reconstruction Committee.

Washington, April 25. Statements are published that the Att'y Gen'l, under The most awful part of the catastrophe was the put up thom he hom he two with et some are concerned as a correct estimate, but from the present data the number may safely be put down at fifty, and is, we fear, more likely to prove over this colored and is, we fear, more likely to prove over this colored colored and is the number than under it.

Statements are published that the Atty Geal, under instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructions of the President, is preparing for the arrive demand for butcher-instructio

The Senate to-day passed the bill for the admission of withdrawn from the market at present in anticipation of

Order from the Secretary of War Relative to Soldiers' Graves.

WASHINGTON, April 25. The Secretary of War has issued an order forbidding all persons cultivating land upon which graves of United States soldiers are located, from obliterating or mutilating traces thereof, by ploughing or otherwisa.

Mob at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Bow rng Green, Ky., April 25.

A mob has been endeavoring to rescue a negro who ommitted murder, from the custody of the Sheriff, with the intention of hanging him. The Sheriff was aided by

The Markets. New York, April 25, 1866. Flour.—Advanced 5 @ 10 cents; State \$7 @ \$8,95.—Southern \$9 @ \$9.95 @ \$16.50. Wheat.—Advanced 2 @ 3 cents. Corn.—Dull at 86 @ 871 cents. Beef.—Firm. Pork.—Heavy. Lard.—Steady. Whiskey.—Dull. Cotton.—Dull at 35 @ 36 cents. Sugar.—Firm. Naval Stores.

-Quiet. Gold. -27 cents premium Foreign Markets.

New York. April 25. Foreign dates to the 12th inst. have been received. Cot-The Austria-Prussian difficulty continues critical

is roughly estimated at \$1,000,000, which is about tary influence upon the community in which he lived — These qualities secured him the respect of all who know him, and his fine social disposition and great hospitality, added to a generous heart and noble character, made him an object of affectionate regard with his acquaintances .-For the benefit of all who may have on their hands worn or mutilated notes of the United States hands worn or mutilated notes of the United States currency, we give in brief the rules regulating the redemption of the same. around his own hearthstone, where his fine qualities shone nervous system that a single drop placed on the only at the Treasury of the United States at Washrop of the tongue will cause a violent headache.

This liquid seems to have been almost forgotten

This liquid seems to have been almost forgotten

This liquid seems to have been almost forgotten

The placed on the only at the Treasury of the United States at Washington. They should be forwarded to the "Treasuner of the United States, Washington, D. C.,"

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This liquid seems to have been almost forgotten

They should be forwarded to the "Treasuner of the United States, Washington, D. C.,"

We quote sales and ragments will be redeemed only at the Treasury of the United States at Washington. They should be forwarded to the "Treasand father. Truly an excellent man has been taken from
among the living, but the hope of the Christman illumined
with their purest and softest lustre, no words can measin table are merely nominal.——Lard.—The receipts of
north Carolina make have been quite light for some weeks
and father. Truly an excellent man has been taken from
among the living, but the hope of the Christman illumined
with the pure of the United States, Washington, D. C.,"
among the living, but the hope of the path of his life, and its end was but the beginning of
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the path of his life, and its end was but the beginning of
the path of his li top of the tongue will cause a violent headache, ington. They should be forwarded to the "Treas- and father. Truly an excellent man has been taken from

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAY, # 16..32 @ 35 MOLASSES, # gallon,

BEEF CATTLE,	Cuba
7 100 lbs12 00 @15 00	Syrup. 50 @ 1 0 Naval Stores, Turpentine
Bricks, W M.12 00 @20 00	NAVAL STORES, Turpentine
BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each,	280 168.,
BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each, 2nd hand2 75 @ 4 00	New Virgin 0 00 @ 1 5
New 4 00 @ 5 00	Yellow dip0 00 60 3 0
Candles, # 15., Tallow20 @ 25	Hard0 00 00 1 5
Adamantine25 @ - 28	Tar, # bbl 0 00 60; 1 1 Tar, in order . 1 80 60; 2 0
Sperm50 @ 55	Pitch, do .3 50 @ 4 00
Coffee, & tb.,	Rosin, pale . 7 50 @10 00
Java 40 @ 421	Rosin, pale . 7 50 @10 00 do No. 1 . 4 50 @ 6 00
Laguayra35 @ 38	do No. 22 20. @ 4 0
Rio25 @ 28	do No. 31 50 @ 1 7
St. Domingo 26 @ 28	Spirits Turpentine,
Cotton, & fb.,	# gal521@ 53
Ord. to Mid'g . 26 @ 28	Nails, & fb.,
Strict Mid'g29 @ 30	Cut8 @ 8.
Good Mid'g 00 @ 30 COTTON BAGGING,	Wrought00 @ 00
Gunny, & yard 30 @ 31	Oils, # gallon, Sperm0 00 @ 3 00
Dundee28 @ 30	Linseed 1 25 @ 1 50
Rope, ₩ tb20 @ 21	Machinery 2 00 @ 2 50
CORN MEAL,	PEA NUTS,
₩ bushel1 25 @ 1 35	₩ bushel1 75 @ 2 23
Domestics,	POTATOES, & bush.,
Sheeting, #yd 20 @ 23 Yarn, # 5 fb 2 75 @ 3 00	Sweet 50 @ 1 73 Irish, @bbl. 3 25 @ 3 50
Yarn, \$5 16.2 75 @ 3 00	
FEATHERS, # 16. 00 @ 50	Provisions, & b.,
Fish, # bbl.,	N. C. Bacon,
Mullets 0 00 @12 00 Mac'l, No. 1 .00 00 @20 00	Hams 17 @ 1
Mac'l, No. 2.17 00 @18 00	Middlings16 @ 1' Shoulders15 @ 1
Mac'l, No. 3.14 00 @15 00	Hog round 15 (4) 1:
Her'gs, East. 5 00 @ 8 50	Western Bacon,
Her'gs, East.5 00 @ 8 50 Dry Cod, # lb 8 @ 9	Middlings00 @ 17
FLOUR, # bbl.,	Shoulders 00 (a) 13
Family 10 00 @14 00	Lard
Superfine 8 75 @10 00	Butter40 60 50
Fine8 00 @ 8 50	Cheese 23 @ 24
GLUE, \$\mathref{B}\) \mathref{B}\)	PORK, Northern, # 1b.,
GUNNY BAGS35 (2) 40	City Mess31 00 @32 00
Guano, Peruvian, Per ton 00 00 @115 00	Thin " 30 00 @31 00 Prime " 28 00 @29 00
LAND PLASTER,	Prime, 26 00 @28 00
₩ ton18 00	Rump 25 00 @27 00
GRAIN, & bushel,	SALT,
Corn 1 00 @ 1 10	Alum, & bush.0 50 @ 60
Oats55 @ 65	Liverpool, & sack, ground
Peas. Cow1 05 64 1 15	cargo 1 50 @ 1 75
Rice, rough 0 00 @ 2 00 Rice, E. I., # 1510 @ 11	from store.2 00 @ 2 50
Rice, E. I., # 1510 @ 11	SUGAR, & Ib.,
Carolina,14½@ 15	Cuba
Hides, # b., Green41@ 5	Porto Rico15 @ 16
Green4½@ 5 Dry10 @ 15	B17 @ 00
HAY, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 lbs.,	1 A. 18 60 00
Eastern 1 30 @ 1 35	Crushed 20 @ 00
North River 1 20 @ 1 30	SOAP, #16 10 @ 15
IRON 20 th	SHINGLES, 47 M.,
English, ass'd. 9 @ 11	Contract 4 50 @ 5 50
American, ref 0 @ 10	Common 2 50 @ 3 00
American, sheer. 0 (a) 00	STAVES, & M., W. O. bbl 30 00 @35 00
Swede	W. O. bbl 30 00 @35 00
Lime, 3 bbl 0 00 @ 0 00	K. O. hhd 40 00 @50 00
from store2 00 @ 2 25 Lumber, ₩ M., (River,)	Timber, ₩ M., Shipping18 00 @20 00
Fir Boards.00 00 @25 00	Mill. prime 10 00 (620 00
Wide do .00 00 @21 00	Mill, prime 10 00 @12 00 Mill Fair 8 00 @ 9 00
Scantling. 20 00 @21 00	Mill, inferior to
Liquors, & gal., (domestic,)	ordinary . 5 00 @ 7 00
Whiskey,	TALLOW, # 15 12 @ 13
Bourbon . 2 25 @ 5 00	TOBACCO, & Ib.,
N. E. Rum. 3 00 @ 4 00	Navy 25 @ 35

TURPENTINE .- During the week just ended the market for this article has ruled steady and prices remain the same Dispatches, dated March 23d, have been re- as quoted on Thursday last, with the exception of new ceived to-day from Mazatlan, stating that the virgin, which declined 25 cts. to-day. The arrivals continue French army, eleven hundred strong, reinforced meagre, being confined principally to small lots, and for French army, eleven hundred strong, reinforced from Tampico, attacked Generals Cerona and Kulia three miles from Mazatlan, and after a severe shippers and distillers at \$4.75@\$5 for new virgin, \$3 for yellow. B. Allen, Barbour, Idg W. L. lia three miles from Mazatlan, and after a severe shippers and distillers at \$4 75@\$5 for new virgin, \$3 for ye battle the Frenchmen were entire!y defeated, with low dip, and \$1 50 for hard, \$1 bbl. of 280 lbs.—with the a loss of one hundred killed and wounded, three usual deductions for inferior quality. Sales as follows:

... 153 ... \$5 00 ... 146 5 00 Saturday Monday 162 5 00 .. 11 ... 5 00 .. 31 ... 5 00 .. The steamer Sacramento, for Panama, has sailed, carrying five hundred and sixty thousand dollars in treasure for New York.

Take the Property and Letthe Man Go.—

The steamer Sacramento, for Panama, has sailed, carrying five hundred and sixty thousand straight lots of white find quick sale. The receipts for the week have been rather better, and the sales having been at figures ranging from 50 to 55 cents for white, according to color, and condition of packages. At the time of closing our inquiries the market appears firm and straight lots of white find quick sale. The receipts for the week have been rather better, and the sales having been at figures ranging from 50 to 55 cents for white, according to color, and condition of packages. At the time of closing our inquiries the market appears firm and straight lots of white find quick sale. The receipts for the week have been rather better, and the sales having been at figures ranging from 50 to 55 cents for white, according to color, and condition of packages. At the time of closing our inquiries the market appears firm and straight lots of white find quick sale. The receipts for the week have been rather better, and the sales having been at figures ranging from 50 to 55 cents for white, according to color, and condition of packages. At the time of closing our inquiries the market appears firm and straight lots of white find quick sale. The receipts for the week have been rather better, and the sales having been at figures ranging from 50 to 55 cents for white, according to the color, and condition of packages. At the time of closing our inquiries the market appears firm and straight lots of white find quick sale.

" (mostly colored)

Wednesday 50 * 52 653 * for white.

Rosin.—In this article we have very little to report in the way of sales during the week, the market having ruled quiet for all grades. There is very little demand at present, and prices of the finer qualities are somewhat

lower than quoted on Thursday last, and prices have declining tendency. There is very little good Common on market, the bulk of the stock being "resurrected" which is difficult of sale, and in the absence of any demand we quote nominally at \$1.50 for resurrected, and \$1.75 for red. In Pale we quote sales of 296 bbls. at \$7, \$7.50, \$8.50. 3 75@\$9, as in quality, and \$11 for extra, P tale bbl. a 2 280 lbs.—the market closing quiet, with but few buye

FOR TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES.

TAR.—Declined 15 cents on Friday last, and the market has since ruled quiet, with sales at \$1 10. The receipts for the week have been meagre, footing up only 788 bbls. all of which went at \$1 10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl. To-day (Wednesday the price went up 5 cents, and 182 bbls. sold at \$1 15.

Beer Cattle.—Continue in active demand for butcher

obtained on the closing quotation of the previous week; on Wednesday morning, however, the foreign advices reported a decline of about two cents in Liverpool, which a decline. The sales for the week have been as follows: 3 tales at 25 cents for ordinary; 51 do. at 27 @ 29 cents for mixed grades; 7 do. at 30 cents for middling; 16 do. at 28 @ 29 cents for do.; and 50 do. at 29 cents for middling, and 30 cents for good middling. CORN MEAL-Is in moderate supply, and we note merely

a retail enquiry We quote small sales from the graina-ries at \$1.35 \$1.35 bushel. Ecos ell at 25 @ 50 cents & dozen, as in quantity

FEATHERS 0 62 55 cents 7 fb. brands, and we notice only a small business doing. We quote from stere at \$8 @, \$3 50 for fine, \$9 @ \$10 for superfine, and \$10 50 @ \$14 & bbl. for family, as in quality. Grain.—For Conn the market has exhibited more firmness during the past week, and with an increased demand prices have advanced 56610 cents on former quotations. In the absence of receipts worthy of note for several weeks past the stock on market has become considerably reduced-although it is sufficient to meet present demand and prices have a decided upward tendency. There is a fair enquiry from dealers, and a few cargoes would sell randiny from dealers, and a few cargoes would sell readily at say \$1 to \$1 05 4/ bushel, according to quality. About 2,200 bushels were received from Baltimore on Saturday last, and sold from wharf, in lots, at \$1 15 % bushel. We learn that several cargoes are now expected, which may cause prices to go a shade lower.—OATS.—Are in limited request, and we notice a fair stack in dealers' hands. We quote cargo prices at 60 cents & bushel.

—Pras.—Only small lots are coming to market, but we note a moderate supply in dealers hands. We quote sales of a few lots of Cow at \$1.05 & bushel.

—Rice.—Only a retail demand for clean, and we quote Carolina from store at 14615\frac{1}{2} cents & b. by the cask. Guano-The market at present is bare of Peruvian, but cargo is now daily looked for; the demand, however, has become somewhat checked, and is only for small par-

cels. We quote as follows: Peruvian, \$115; Pacific, \$85 E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, \$65 @ ton. At his residence in New Hanover County, on the 13th of April, 1866, Dr. WILLIAM J. HAND, aged 74 years.

Dr. Hand was born and record in New York on Friday, and sold at \$1 15; and 67 bales from Baltimore on Manufacture of Manufactu Baltimore on Monday, sold from wharf at \$1.30 \(\frac{1}{4}\) 100 fbs. For small lots from store higher rates are asked. LIME-There is only a small business doing in this arti-

cle, and the market is very well supplied. We quote from store at \$2 to \$2 25 \$\text{\$\empty\$}\$ cask, as in quantity.

Molasses—No change to report in prices. Demand mited, and market well supplied. Cuba sells from wharf it 50 cents 7/ gallon by single hhd. PEA NUTS-Good quality are in some enquiry. We quote at \$1.75 to \$2.25 & bushel, according to quantity.

POTATOES—Irish are in moderate supply, and only a light demand. We quote at \$3 to \$3.25 g bbl. Sweet sell at \$1 50 to \$1 75 % bushel.
Provisions.—In the market for N. C. cured Bacon we have very little to report in the way of sales during the past week. There has been rather more enquiry fron lealers, and a few lots have sold at prices a shade highe than previously quoted, but they can scarcely be considered a fair criterion of the market. We quote small sale at 16 6 17 cents for bog round, and 17 6 18 cents per lb. for hams, at which a bright article readily sells. In Western cured nothing of consequence is doing, and quotation

ork.—In Northern brands there is merely a retail busi ess doing, and there is a fair stock on market. See table for store rates. SALT. The market rules about the same as reported for some time past. There is scarcely any demand, and the well supplied. We quote from store at \$2 \$2 50 for Liverpool ground, and 50 @ 60 cents per bush

SHINGLES .- Only a light demand, and market dull as \$2 50 @ 3 for Common, and \$1 50 @ \$5 50 per M. for con-

TIMBLE. The recent freshet has enabled a considerable quantity of timber to reach here, and as a consequence the market has ruled inactive, and prices are lower. The demand for mill purposes is very light, and quite a number of rafts are now on market unsold. We quote sales of some 40@50 rafts at \$5 for inferior, \$6@\$6 50 for ordinary, \$8@\$9 for fair, \$10@\$12 for prime, \$14@\$15 for e dinary, \$8@\$9 for fair, \$10@\$12 for prime, \$14@\$15 for extra, and \$18@\$20 for shipping.

Wood.—But little coming to market, and we notice a fair demand. We quote by the boat load at \$3. for ash, \$3.25@\$3.50 for pine, and \$3@\$3.50 \$7 cord for oak.

Freights.—We have nothing new to report in coastwise and would refer to our table for rates by steamers and saffine research.

Pine Steam Saved Lumber - Cargo rates -per 1,000 feet. Ordinary assortment Cuba & Hayticargoes, \$33 00 @ 35 (0)

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Week ending April 25, 1866. COASTWISE.

To New York.-315 bbls. spirits turpentine; 892 do. crude turpentine: 3,793 do. rosin: 1,004 do. tar; 504 bales cotton; 9 do. sheeting; 22 do. yarn; 5 do. rags; 377 bush. [5½] pea nuts; 10 bdls tarpaulins; 154 tons iron; 78 empty bbls.
 [7] 298 boxes and 36 bbls. tobacco; 69 bdls hides; 61 pkgs ndze. To Boston. 776 bbls. rosin ; 90 do. pitch ; 138 tons iron;

5 pkgs mdze: 54,411 feet lumber. Fok Philadelphia.—53 bbls. rosin; 20 bales yarn; 100 tons iron; 22,780 feet lumber; 7,750 juniper bolts.

To Baltimore.—137 bbls. spirits turpentine; 49 do. rosin; 470 do. tar; 130 bales cotton; 50 bush. pea nuts; 2 gas machines; 5 empty bbls.; 2 pkgs mdze. FOREIGN.

To LIVERPOOL .- 62 bbls. spirits turpentine; 2,258 do. rosin: 21 bales cotton: 4,213 staves. To Havana.—103,000 feet lumber. To Kingston, Jamaica -85,000 feet lumber. To Barbadoes. - 101,000 feet lumber; 4,000 shingles; 15,

Rates of Freight.

To New York.	Per Steamer.				Per Sailing Vessel.					
	_	_				_		-,-		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bld.	20			\$0	601				\$0	40
Spirits Turpentine,	1		(a)	0	w		UU			
V	0	00		0	50		.00	1.3		-4
Cotton, per lb.		00			1/41			(a)		1
atton Goods and Yarns, per foot.			(0)		1.		co			0;
axseed,per bush.			(a)		00.		00			1.
ea Nuts		UU	(1)	1.	14:		10	(1	2.1
TO PHILADELPHIA.								_		
rude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.		00			001		00		0	()
spirits Turpentine,		00		0	00	0	00			50
OSHI,	U	00		O	00		00			6
Cotton, per lb.			(0)		6		00			1
cotton Goods and Yarnsper bale.		00	1		96		00		1	2
laxseed,per bush.			(4)		00		00			0
Pea Nuts		00	3		o c,		ao	0		C
		00	_	_	44	^		1		
rude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.		00		0	75		55		0	- 6
pirits Turpentine,		00		1	25	U	00		, ,	9
totion, per lb.	· ·	00			2.		40			5
Cotton, per lb. Pea Nuts, per bush.			@		74		00			3
To Boston,		00	(0)		00	11	w	(1)		0
rude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.		00	0		00		00	~		-
pirits Turpentine,,					00		00			7
		00			00	U	00	90	1	0
cotton, per lb.	U		(0)	U	00		00			-
ea Nuts, per bush.			(0)		00		60		Dit.	-
ca a dis,per ousp.	_	00	6		00		00	60		

BRIGS

O. G. Parsley & Co. Andrews & Bardin SCHOONERS Volta, Searcs, wtg., Ebls. New Virgin. Yellow Dip. Hard. White Squal, Adams, ldg Phila., 1 50 Czar, Hammond, ldg St. Domingo,
1 50 J. H. Burnett, Wilson, ldg N. Y.,
1 50 Maggie VanDusen, Corson, rdy Phila., the place.

An injunction has been issued to prevent the chief of police of San Francisco from destroying the nitro-glycerine, pursuant to the order of the chief of the nitro-glycerine, pursuant to the order of the chief of the chief of police of the chief of police of San Francisco from destroying the nitro-glycerine, pursuant to the order of the chief of police of the chief of th parcels generally have found sale when offered on market;

prices, however, have fluctuated somewhat, the sales have

J. H. Chadbourn & Co

North Carolina, Brunswick County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March

George K. Andrews & wife Sarah, "(N. Y. packages) | Dan'l Simmons and wife Sarah, Crawford W. Bozenian and wife Elizabeth, Rebecca Gore.

T APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Gourt, that Crawford W. Bozeman and Elizabeth, hi

wife, defendants in this cause, are not residents of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks, successively, 1 the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants of the

Our Criminal Code.

mendation by the newspapers of the country, and present Congress. we recollect especially, that the New York City through correspondents, were most elaborate in radical and four conservative Senators expires at their praise of our system of dealing with male- that time. The eleved radicals are Layfayette S. nounced schools for the education of criminals, diana, Samuel C. Pomeroy of Kansas, John A. J. to be scattered over the State and throughout the Creswell of Maryland, B. Gratz Brown of Missouecutive pardons and expiration of sentences.

system of punishments which is in accordance with Davis of Kentucky, James A. McDougall of Calithe Common Law of England, is pronounced a relic fornia, James W. Nesmith of Oregon, and Edgar of barbarism. Now, we must confess a decided pre- Cowan of Pennsylvania. Besides these a Senator ference to this relic, and believe that a man who is to be elected in New Jersey to take the seat from commits murder, should be hung, and if convicted which Mr. Stockton has been ousted. According of stealing, should be whipped. Nay, we have the to our reckoning, the radicals will have of Senatemerity to think this should be done, even if the tors holding over 21, and to these must be added offender be a black man. And just here, we one for California (already elected) to take the suspect, is where the shoe pinches. Hanging, place of Mr. McDougall, conservative; one for branding and whipping were regarded as very Connecticut by a republican Legislature, already proper and most efficient modes of dealing with chosen; one for New Hampshire, do.; and one for offenders, when the white men were the equals, Vermont, of course-making 25 in all. Then there and possibly, in some localities, the superiors of is Colorado knocking for admission, with two radthe negro. But now that an earnest effort is be- ical Senators already elected-making 27 when ing made to render the negro in every thing the they are admitted. The conservatives holding army in the fall of 1863, while encamped in Culequal, and in many respects, the superior of the over count 13, and they will pretty surely get one whites, these punishments, because a miserable more from Maryland, one from Kentucky, one thief, who happens to receive his just deserts, is a from New Jersey, and one from Indiana—making negro, are pronounced relics of barbarism, of 17. Then remain the States of Illinois, Kansas, which American civilization should be purged, Missouri, N. York, Ohio Pennsylvania, Oregon and by such high-toned and immaculate paragons of Wisconsin to be contended for. If the conserour peculiar American civilization as Forney and vatives carry the whole of them (as it is quite

just after the final passage of the Civil Rights bill. over can persist in defying the popular sentiment advised the States, as the surest manner of pre- of their respective States if the fall elections venting any conflict between National and State should generally go in favor of the President's authorities under the extraordinary provisions of policy. the bill, to repeal all laws and clauses of laws, The addition of twenty-two Senators for the coming in conflict therewith. So we might with Southern States would have the radicals in a hopeequal force, and with the same certainty of a fa- less minority, even should they carry the fall tion is to malign the South and excite against her was consigned to Idaho City, and the other to Los vorable result, advise our Legislature, if they de- elections generally. only in terms of approval and remain, as it for one district of the former and two of the latter. merly was, a protection to good citizens, and a If the elections were to take place now, there is terror to (white) evil doers.

a cotemporary, our poverty prevents us from ercet-preponderance to the conservatives. ing a penitentiary and workhouses, so far as the protection of life and property is concerned, it is not much to be regretted. For with the abolition of hanging, branding and whipping, and the sub stitution in lieu thereof, of imprisonment for a term of years, we might expect the present saturnalia of crime, fostered by the demoralization of nal courts as well filled as those of the North, and bearings in which our fathers started it. To do the war, to continue, ad infinitum, and our crimi-Police Gazzettes, illustrated with the photographs so, will require complete organization, to be folof noted criminals, with the scenes of their most recent exploits, and the mangled bodies of their lifeless victims, become a fire-side companion in

Our system of punishments may subject us to uncharitable and injurious imputations, under the present fanatical regime. We should not care for the good opinion of those who hold the negro above the reach of punishment, but we should have regard to the peace and welfare of society. so as to subject all offenders, white or black, to summary and effective correction. We concur with the Standard, in saying that "Our laws, so long as they are in accordance with the Constitution, and so long as they bear equally in their punishments on the white and black, do not concern citizens of other States."

scientious discharge of their duties.

"closet politicians" and street-corner warriors. who exposed naught but their own cowardice. when brave men contended for the preservation of the States under the Constitution and in the Union, have clearly demonstrated to the Southern people that they have nothing to hope for at their hands, except continued insult and injustice. The war, urged for the avowed purpose of restoring the Union, has ended in complete triumph to the Federal arms. The present fanatical and distribution Congress, now contend that it accomplished the destruction of the States, except so far as to give validity to the slavery amendment to the Constitution, and that all the blood was shed and sacrifices made, for the purpose of giving political and social equality to the negro.

"We toiled" says the President in his last speech, "not to break down the Union, but to bequeathed to us. President Johnson, by the preserve it. In time of war, we have the right to force of political fortune and of his native and unstrike and cripple and reduce to subjection, but daunted courage, is the natural leader of this parin time of peace, the converse course is the right ty of regeneration, and it is upon the standard in one, and we must rebuild the cities-restore the villages-renew agriculture and encourage all the arts and industrial pursuits. * * * * Let us Mr. Johnson has yet risen to the height and granmake every effort to restore the relations which deur of the great field on which the question has heretofore existed between the Federal Govern- to be settled permanently for the happiness of the

against the Government."

know what are the prospects for a change in the is equally interested. No longer divided and political complexion of the next Congress, for in blinded by the mirage of the slavery issue, it is a view of the work of the present National Legisla- mighty question common to Maine and Texas, to ture, it would be of little service to the South, for New York and Alabama, whether we are to live the friends of the President to have a majority in under the free Government which our ancestors Not many years since, the summary and effectione branch only. This, indeed, would prevent fought for and framed for us-a government of tive manner in which criminals were punished in further hurtful legislation, but would not effect a equality and fraternity—or under that reign of North Carolina, was the fruitful theme of com- cure for the deep wounds being inflicted by the sectionalism, bigotry and hatred, which the Radi-

The term of the present Congress expires on papers, without exception, both by editorials and the 4th of March, 1867. The terms of eleven factors, as compared with their own. Their pen- Foster of Connecticut, President of the Senate, itentiaries and houses of correction, were pro- Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, Henry S. Lane of Inof New York, John Sherman of Ohio, Luke P. But in these modern days of American civilization of Vermont, and Timothy O. Howe of partments and their bureau officers, is to postlikely they will,) they will still count only 25,-Dr. Forney's paper, the Washington Chronicle, But it is not probable that all the radicals holding

sire to preserve the status of our criminal code, We do not believe that any members of the to make it apply only to white persons, and it House of Representatives have been chosen, and would no longer be the source of National trouble there is, of course, to be an election in every disor the eloquent theme of "special" and reliable trict for the new Congress. But the late State letter-writers. Our criminal code would sink elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut have again into its proper sphere and be referred to exhibited large conservative popular majorities in little doubt that the division between the radical But jest aside. We cannot afford to court the and conservative members from the Northern good will and charity of the Radicals at the ex- States would be a close one, and that the addition pense of our Criminal Code. If, as suggested by of Southern Representatives would give a large News says: "Proclamations and messages will provision for his trial. A general amnesty may be

moment at this time. There are men in this distracted country det us trust in the goodness of God they are many -who desire to make a manly fight to rescue the Government from the hands of the factionists and restore it to the constitutional lowed by a hard fight, organization being necessary to insure success. The question then occurs, under what leaders and what banner shall the contest be waged ? - for, without leaders, without banners, and above all, without organization and

that some say give us a new party and a new flag. ple." Old parties are effete have lost their favor, their charm and their power. Others claim that to the democracy peculiarly belongs the burden, the leadership and the glory of this fight, because it is their banner of principles that has been trampled in the dust by the hosts of radical consolidationists; and it is their life-long creed that contains all the elements to restore the Government to the constitutional balance from which it has With the single exception of the ill-advised and been swept by five years of revolutionary injudicious interference in this city, an interfer- innovation and violence. Except as a quesence we have reason to believe, now regretted by tion of expediency, we care not for the name of the officers of the Bureau, negroes, as well as whites. the party, so long as the battle is waged on sound when convicted of larcency, have been properly and saving principles. We care not who we folwhipped, and we trust the day is far distant, when the low so long as the leadership is trustworthy. But adminstration of justice shall be again interrupted unless it is fought squarely and fairly on principle, by the military authority of the Government.—
it will be a waste of strength, and the cause of self-government will not be advanced in the counthe military subordinate to the civil authority, try. We must go back to the principles—those and we trust, neither the color of the offender, the upon which parties have divided from the foundesire to obtain the favorable opinion of fanatics. dation of the Government. They are the Federal nor the terrors of unconstitutional enactments of and the State Rights principles. There is nothing Congress, shall swerve our judiciary from the con- now to be said of them in argument, for they have been ground in the mill of discussion for the best delite tu be called. Bless there harts I am a grate part of a century. But there is much to be said The present Congress, composed mostly of of the fruits they have borne when severally dominant in the administration of the Government. this conflict of opinion over the structure and phiit be true that brute force can determine principles and the "strongest battalions" are always on the side of right, then there is an end of the argument and President Johnson is only beating the wind in his gallant stand-up fight with the enemies of a free constitution in Congress. But it is not true, and the present generation will live to acknowledge that it was the weak and the conquered who battled for the genius of the American Constitution, and the conquerors whose arms have, for the time being, overturned poit Milton rote so mutch uv.

it, and that generation, too, must reverse the dehis hands that the friends of a written constitution, honestly interpreted, must rally. Not that ment and all the States. There is now no enemy people. But that high ground is at the end of a journey to be reached by stages of combat and These are timely and manly words, and in keep- weary travel. It cannot be gained at a bound, ing with the patriotic plan of reconstruction and Mr. Johnson is on the war path that leads to adopted by the President, and from which, he has it. Excelsior, must necessarily be his motto, as Presidency of the Mobile and Ohio Railboad. frequently assured us, he will take no backward he advances, and merges into the open field of ul- Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, in a letter in which steps; and he has done every thing in his power timate conflict and adjustment. He is the chamto forward his purpose. It may be now regarded pion of the Rights of the States, and he asserts the certain, we think, that the present Congress will british asserts the says: certain, we think, that the present Congress will limited powers of the common Government which be repealed before this policy can be carried out. This is the struggle before the American people fast friends.

cals in and out of Congress are shaping for them.

Southern Claims.

Persons of the South often desire to know what chance there is of getting claims through at Washington. A correspondent of a Southern exchange, resident at Washington, writes that it may be useful to let such persons know that it is the most difficut matter imaginable to get any claim from country, in monthly installments, by means of Ex- ri, Daniel Clark of New Hampshire, Ira Harris the South considered in the Departments. It seems that the adopted policy of the heads of detion and refinement, this primitive and efficacious Wiscensin; the four conservatives are Garrett pone all claims from the South, so as to weary out the most stout-hearted and stubborn Southern applicant. Congress has, by resolution, refused to consider any claims from the South during this session. From the Court of Claims all applicants are debarred, except such as have been throughout the war loyal. These avenues to the Federal Treasury are therefore entirely closed to Southern claims, and as we have before stated, the Depart- received; G. W. Bell, supervisor and assayer, was ments mete out justice with a niggard hand. It is to be hoped that soon a returning sense of justice will prompt those in authority to do better than Eight dead bodies were so mutilated that they they are now doing.

Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, who obtained \$10,000 for wood cut by General Meade's pepper, it is stated, is the recipient of the first and largest payment for damages done. He proved continued and unabated lovalty, and vet he met with considerable opposition in receiving found nearly two blocks distant.

Mr. Stephens's Evidence.

We publish in this issue the evidence of Hon. A. H. Stephens, Governor Sharkey and Governor Johnson, given before the Committee on Reconstruction. Frankly, truthfully, and ably did Mr. Stephens reply to the Pharisees and Saducees. -Their artful and entrapping questions were turned against themselves. Mr. Stephens has more sense than all of them combined, and more patriotism to boot. Their whole study and voca- the place where the explosion occurred. One box the indignation of the Northern poeple, that thus Angelos. Both are stained with oil. The conthey and their party may control the offices, and the emoluments, and the fat shoddy contracts of the Government. Thus it is that the welfare and TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS IN VIRGINIA—THE PRESIpeace of a nation must be subordinate.

The New York News vehemently urges the Prepel obedience to the provisions of the Constitusure of popular support; whatever of moral influence or of material strength is with the people, vation, their intelligence, their patriotism, teach them that your theories are right; now, show theories by ACTION."

gerous than armed rebellion against the constitu- there may be no impropriety in alluding to it. body politic by poison, more fatal than open con-

Eloquent Tribute to Mr. Davis.

Jefferson Davis, taken from the Fon du Lac Press, Wisconsin, by the Richmond Examiner, from which paper we extract it. We desire to call the special attention of our readers to it.

THE STATE. - We have received the first number of The State, published semi-weekly at Weldon by Mr. Thomas J. Garner. We very gladly place it upon our exchange list, and wish much

NORTH CAROLINA APERL 1866. MESSERS ENGLEHOD & KO,

Surs. Bein it the privi-

tak my pen in han tu rite you.

Cirkumstances so havin it, I am nun uv your hi hav gone to one klassikal & mathematikal skule for a konsiderable time. Notwithstandin all uv my skulin I will rite a short an filosofical lettur; my principal subjeck will be consernin the young ladys or gurls, as some aristokratick ole mades admirer uv all the femail secks.

But Messers Editurs purhaps you ar onakkwainted with the riter uv these few simple lines (as he is only an unsofistikated skule boy,) if so you ar tu It is fashionable to say that the war has settled konsider him not as a Zackary Taler, nor a Daniel Webster, but as a Tar-heal, who is proud tu hale from the ole North State, and a kuntry agrekulturist who ventures 4th erly in the morn tu see the butys & lovliness uv natur as they cum 4th.

Excuse me though Messers Editurs as I an about tu rekonstruck a new theam, I mus rite only uv the gurls, though many uther topiks ockupy my mine sutch as the nigger State rites etc but as long billed mines sutch as Bill Arp & uthers hav the indisposition manifested by Virginia society here2 4 harped on them enuf I will rite nuthing to receive strangers readily make the following

Messers Editurs I went tu see sum uv the hevenly butys not long since, and one uv them smiled sutch a beswitching angelic smile on ma, I felt as Adam wud cud he hav ganed the Paradise the But Messers Editurs I am not yet ingaged in the

it, and that generation, too, must reverse the decision of force, else a long farewell to the free gov-rid, though I hav luved one uv the butys so well I ernment which our blessed sires believed they had road to church once a munth over forty miles to ride with her, ontil I got out out by a collidg chap, who took my place. I then arriv to the conclusion that I was diskarded.

I spect I shall du as the poit More sez, that is hav your 4 2graf taken an giv it tu them as I understan you hav snm 4 2grafers near you, I will cum down tu your peceful kwiet villidg as erly as I shall hav finished krop, which I will giv tu my

Hopin to here from you soon, I am not your abedgunt servunt, but

NED GRABS. P. S. Tell Bill Arp tu rite me an by so doin we will establish a muchual frendship.

GENERAL JOE JOHNSTON A CANDIDATE FOR THE

neither admit the Senators and Representatives of the Southern States, nor do anything to facilitate the restoration policy of President Johnson, but on the contrary, enact measures, over the veto, in direct conflict therewith, and which will have to be repealed before this policy can be carried out. Immited powers of the common Government which the States of the Shibboleth of the States created. This is the Shibboleth of the Presidency of a respectable Refred Company, and I should prefer the Mobile and Chio Reirosd to any other. The majority of the troops commanded the Presidency of a respectable Refred Company, and I should prefer the Mobile and Chio Reirosd to any other. The majority of the troops commanded the Presidency of a respectable Refred Company, and I should prefer the Mobile and Chio Reirosd to any other. The majority of the troops commanded the Presidency of a respectable Refred Company, and I should prefer the Mobile and Chio Reirosd to any other. The majority of the troops commanded the Presidency of a respectable Refred Company, and I should prefer the Mobile and Chio Reirosd to any other. The majority of the troops commanded the Presidency of a respectable Refred Company, and I should prefer the Mobile and Chio Reirosd to any other. The majority of the troops commanded the Presidency of a respectable Refred Company, and I should prefer the Mobile and Chio Reirosd to any other. The majority of the troops commanded to any other. The position, to me, would be the most agreeable one I could think of. No position, to me, would be the most agreeable one I could think of. No position would with the States created. This is the Shibboleth of the Presidency of a respectable Refred Company, and I should prefer the Mobile and Chio Reirosd to any other. The position, to me, would be the most agreeable one I could think of.

It becomes, therefore, very interesting to us to and one in which every one of the thirty-six States Important Official Announcement—The Presient's Proclamation does not Remove Martial Law-Terrible Explesion Trial of Mr. Davis, &c.

> IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT-THE PRESIDENT'S PROC-LAMATION DOES NOT REMOVE MARTIAL LAW. WASHINGTON, April 17.

The following appears in the Southern papers War Department, Washington, D. C., April 9, 1866.—Brevet Major General M. Branner, Augusta: The Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., for the State of Georgia, having inquired whether the President's proclamation removes martial law, and stated that the Department Commander does not feel authorized to arrest parties who have committed outrages on freedmen or Union refugees, the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, directs me to inform you that the President's proclamation does not remove martail law, or operate in any way on the Freedmen's Bureau in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction. It its not expedient, however, to resort to military tribunals in any case where justice can be attained through the medium of civil and the came bringing a bouquet of half opened rose buds and blue violets; besides this, a branch from a rose tree, bearing three fragrant white buds, just ready to expand into full flower. The buds he insisted upon twining with his own hands among my braids and ringlets, which he accomplished with wonderful shill, making the green leaves and snowy buds glean here and there among the lamation removes martial law, and stated that the

E. D. TOWNSEND. Assistant Adjutant General. FROM SAN FRANCISCO—TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AND LOSS

San Francisco, April 16.—A terrible explosion of what is supposed to be nitra-glycerine occurred at 11 o'clock this afternoon, near Wells, Fargo & Co's building. The explosion shook the earth like an earthquake for the circle of a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintendent of Well's Fargo & Co.'s Express, died in half an hour, of injuries

instantly killed; Mr. Wallub, Wells, Fargo &

Co.'s assayer; Joseph Elliott, John Gallagher.

Frank Webster and Wilson Justin, were also killed.

could not be identified. Louis McLane and Captain Eldridge, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Judge Hoffman were bruised and cut. Felix Lamax, D. Stacey, Jefferson Taylor, H. Blane, clothing dealer, Capt. J. E. Ayres, Frederick Leiz, Frank Morris and others, were injured, but not fatally.

Some of the killed will never be identified, as fragments of human flesh, bones and brains were Montgomery, Sacremento and California streets were lined with broken glasses, scarcely a window for several hundred feet remaining whole. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s horses and every thing in the vicinity, animate or inanimate, were blown into fragments. The damage is estimated at \$200,000.-

Wm. Havens, book-keeper of the Pacific Mail

Steamship Company, is ascertained to be among

the killed. The cause of the explosion is a mystery. The freight agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, says two boxes, each measuring about four cubic feet, were taken from the steamer's dock to tents are unknown. A gang of forty men are now engaged in removing the ruins.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

DENT'S COURSE IN THE MATTER. Washington, April 17.-The impression has become general that Mr. Jeff. Dayis is soon to be brought sident to give to the people of the Southern States to trial before a United States circuit court in Virtheir rights under the Constitution, and to "com- ginia. The President is represented as having found ed this mode of disposing of the case. If he is convicted of treason, then the President may extion, by which all the States of the Republic are ercise the power of pardon. The rumor that the gladly have undone my work. Shutting myself from evein the full tide of its success. Your remedy is force policy, but it is not probable that he would disagainst fraud; action against conspiracy. You are charge Mr. Davis individually and unconnected with a general system of conciliatory policy.

ROMANCE IN HIGH LIFE.

you can command. Their instincts of self-preser- The Son of a President Jilted by the Daughter of a Senator Incident in the Life of Robert Lincoln. You remember Robert Lincoln, son of the late President? He was generally liked here as an them that you have the nerve to make good your amiable and intelligent young gentleman, not quite equal to his father in ability, but of superior time of our meeting, was what attracted me to you?"

and the interingent joint joint joint which his it bent over the tree to hide my glowing face. He con-What Congress is doing or refusing to do is de- culture. A story is just now current in which his name is so freely bandied, and so universally that, clared to be revolutionary-"treason more dan- seeing that all the parties are of public notoricty, ted authorities. It is, if successful, death to the Nearly two years ago, so the story runs, Robert fell in love with a young lady, whose father was others will come out."

It the time out of office and out of money. To be at the time out of office and out of money. To be principles, the fight will be useless.

The Mobile Register and Advertiser of a recent date very pertinently remarks upon this subject.

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The Mobile Register and Advertiser of a recent date very pertinently remarks upon this subject.

The Mobile Register and Advertiser of a recent deep the fields of war. It is the treason of demination at Washington is next to being in this condition at Washington is next to being agogues against, not only the organic laws of the convicted of forging a government bond or murder in the first degree, and the idea of marrying der in the first degree, and the idea of marrying der in the first degree, and the idea of marrying the lady in that condition was not to be thought as the lady in that condition was not to be thought. uf. So the amiable Robert set about mending thought that his friend was my discarded lover did not the matter, and forthwith made a desperate ef-We publish in another column a tribute to Mr. fort to secure the proposed father-in-law a seat in the lower House of Congress. He failed in this, however, and was at a dead halt, when luckily a member of the Cabinet died. Here was a vacaney, and the lover, "speeding on the wings of passion amorous," flew to the President and stated the whole case to him with great frankness, "I like your way of doing things, Bob," said Mr. Lincoln, "and, if possible, I will work the thing for you." To cut a long tale short, he did "work it "-the broken-down politician became a member of the Cabinet; the young attiancee was suddenly converted into a leader of fashion, and all went sweetly as a marriage bell towards the wedding day. But the adage never fails to hold its own, and in this as in every other case, the course of true love did not run smooth. The hand of lidge uv every fre white cullerd sitesen tu express his or hur thoughts eather verbally or by riting, I and of place at one fell swoop. On the other hand and of place at one fell swoop. On the other hand the Cabinet member created by his interposition, had experienced a change of fortune, for having shuffled his cards skillfully, he was just returned a Senator in Congress. The lady wavered; the nuptials were postponed; and finally, as visions of a gay career and better match began to flit across her beautiful blue eyes, she resolved that she was not as much in love as she had been, and so broke off the engagement altogether. I tell you the tale as it was told me. It is just now the grossin of the hour; and as I have no doubt it will be a sit was told me. It is just now the grossin of the hour; and as I have no doubt it will be a sit was told me. It is just now the grossin of the hour; and as I have no doubt it will be a sit was told me. standin phanatics nor collidg skollars, though I had experienced a change of fortune, for have a specific to one klassikal & mathematikal skule ing shuffled his cards skillfully, he was just regossip of the hour; and as I have no doubt it will appear in print—such secrets being too valuable and too notorious for a poor devil of a letter writer to keep-I give you the benefit of it. It is an apt illustration of the way of the world and fickmess of woman kind

Correspondence Nashville Banner.

Getting into Southern Society. The Chicago Times, in contrasting the testimony of Gen. Lee and Gen. Terry, as to the loyalty of the people of Virginia, and alluding especially to verv sensible remarks :

"There are two points of prominence connected with this question of admittance to Southern society. Southern women entered upon the contest for the independence of the South with an enthusiasm and determination that exceeded those of the opposite sex. The failure, therefore, was more disastrous in its reactionary effects upon their feelings than it was in the case of Southern men.— The Southern women are more disappointed, more prostrated by the failure than the men. When to this is added the fact that almost all these women are mourning for the loss of some relative, it can scarcely be expected that they would be willing to look favorably upon men whom they cannot but regard as the instruments by which their pride has been humbled, their hopes blasted, their tathors are lovers and their fathers. property destroyed, and their fathers, sons, lovers and brothers slain.

Suppose the case reversed. Suppose the South had conquered, and that, to-day, the North was a desert held by Southern troops; would our wives and daughters wish to associate with swaggering graybacks who had been instrumental in reducing them to revert and in describe the mental in reducing them to poverty and in depriving them of their natural protectors? We should regard our wo-men as coarse and unfeeling if they ventured to take any such course.

The other prominent point in this matter is, that in Southern society, as in any other society, a gentleman is admissible, whether he come from Boston, Paris or Kamschatka. No gentleman will force himself into a house of mourning and propose a game of suchre or a dance in connection with the obsequies of the deceased; and, in like manner, no gentleman will seek admission into Southern society until its people have buried its dead. In time the dead will be buried, the period of mourning will be passed, the bitterness of recollection will become lessened, and then the doors of Southern mansions will swing on oiled then the doors of Southern mansions will swing on oiled hinges for the entrance of the gentleman, regardless of

We cannot conscientiously promise, when that tir We cannot conscientiously promise, when that time arrives, that those doors will be wide open to New England and the entire North. Blatant abolitionist, who offensively insist that the Southern negress is the intellectual and social equal of the Southern white woman, will find it as hard to get into Southern society then as they do now.—This fact alone will probably bar the doors of Southern shouses against nine-tents of the Puritans. Respectable society in the South is like respectable society everywhere; it is in aggregation of sympathetic social elements, and it repudiates everything uncouth, brutal and offensive."

Wilmington Dispatch please copy.

THE BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

RY AMELIA PETTIT.

No, Carrie, "not even a bud," can I spare from my peer-less rose. No doubt, it seems selfish to keep them all, when you so much desire a single one. You have been very kind to me, darling, since my illness, brightening by your presence and sympathy many dark hours of sufferyour presence and sympathy many dark hours of suffering. The rose tree shall be yours when my nights have become days in that other land. Since little Eva was in, prattling of your two lovers, I have had a story to tell your two lovers. I have had a story to tell your two lovers. t you have leisure to remain, I think, I feel strong enough to relate it now. Raise my head a little, please; that will do nicely—thank you.

It will be twelve years to-morrow, since my twentieth highly you.

to patronize him or her. accomplished with wonderful skill, making the leaves and snowy buds glean here and there am dark curls in a way that won praise and admiration from all. "My taste," was commended again and again, and I laughed the compliments off as best I could; for to no one, not even your mother, had I told the secret of my engage-

not even your mother, had I told the secret of my engagement. Lawrence was a clerk, industrious and economical. Still he deemed it not prudent to marry in less than two years, and I insisted that if he waited so long, the engagement should not be public. My only motive was to avoid the comments and discussions of acquaintances.

Our party passed pleasantly; the refreshments, music, flowers, every thing, were admirable; the company were in fine spirits, and nothing occurred to make it as a dark hour in my life. Among the guests was Mr. Hueton, just returned from a lengthened tour in South America.

Early in the evening he was introduced to me, and entertained me greatly with accounts of wild adventures and descriptions of tropical scenery. Several times, during the evening, we were thrown together, and that subtle something which tells a maiden when she has won a new admirer, told me that Lewis Hueton would pursue the new admirer, told me that Lewis Hueton would pursue the acquaintance. Months of gayety followed, and people began to notice the attentions Mr. Hueton paid me, Lawrence was seldom present; books and study occupied

me, with a note. I had not seen my betrothed for two weeks, and said to myself, he has sent this to say he is coming to-night. I opened and read:
"Clara:—With the flowers, accept the devotion of one

stopped to think whither I was drifting. One day, some six months after our party, a beautiful bouquet was sent

his time, save when he spent a quiet evening with me. These evenings became less frequent, for I went out constantly. There was a new charm in the devotion of the wealthiest, best educated man of the set. I never

who would be more than your friend The paper fell from my startled fingers, and for the first time in months I was obliged to think. Stooping to raise the note, I brushed against the rose, which, with infinite care and patience, I had reared from the branch worn upon my birthnight. The gentle touch of the leaves upon my cheek smote me like a blow.

All the day was green in the weekt. I awrence I argued

All the day was spent in thought. Lawrence, I argued, does not really love me, or he would be more attentive. I have scarcely seen him for two months, and he is becoming so quiet and abstracted that his visits are not as pleas-ant as formerly. Why should my youth and beauty be wasted in planning little economies, as a clerk's wife, when as Mrs. Hucton, every wish would be gratified! At evening, having stifled love and conscience, I dressed to meet Mr. Hueton. He came—told me how I had grown into his affections, and offered heart and hand for my accep-tance. I did not then accept his proposal, though I gave him reason to expect my answer would be favorable, if my relatives were pleased.

Before sleeping, I wrote to Lawrence, saying as gently as possible, that I could not happily share his lot; that, brought up in luxury, though having no fortune of my own, I could not cheerfully labor, as I ought, to make his salary suffice for us; therefore, I ask freedom from my engagement. Three days later a reply came, in the following "CLARA :- My best beloved-you are free. I have noth-

ing of yours to return, save a bit of blue ribbon that once tied your curls. I retain that.

I felt, instinctively, that my freedom had been purchastion, by which all the States of the Republic are entitled to representation in the National Legis-entitled to representation in the National Legis-founded upon the belief that neither Congress nor the United States Supreme Court will make any provision for his trial. A general amnesty may be not avail you. Words cannot subdue revolution Vour remody is force. Vour remody is force. laces and muslins, which wearied me. Mr. Hueton often remarked my silent ways and thoughtful looks, which he attributed to shyness and over exertion. With his grand faith in me he never imagined my love was half

riage. The rose-tree was full of opening buds, and I anticipated wearing them at my bridal. Two buds were but half opened, and I brought the plant down to show Lewis, when he came in to spend the evening.

"Do you know, darling," said he, "that the charming taste with which roses were twined in your hair, the first time of our meeting, was what attracted me to you?"

"But I have not told you -1 can remain no longer this evening, having promised to spend the night with a sick friend. By the way, he is passionately fond of flowers—give me those two, for they will fade before the day, and

The next morning Mr. Hueton brought the rosetree shorn of every bud and blossom. He placed it upon the table saying:
"My friend, Lawrence Elmore, cut them off, and started upon a long journey with them in his hand!"
"O, pity me!" I cried, and fell senseless upon the floor.

When consciousness returned, he was holding me against his heart; but with such a desolate, broken-hearted look in his face, that I was fain to turn away my eyes. "Pity you? Clara," said he, "pity me! I have lost my best loved friend, and my beloved wife. Lawrence did not willingly betray your fault; it was only in the delirium of

Gently placing me on the sofa, he left the house.

The wedding invitations had not been given out and were now delayed by my sudden illness. From a servant I learned when Lawrence's funeral would take place, and, in spite of remonstrance, attended, dressed plainly and wearing a heavy veil to avoid recognition. He was buried in Greenwood, and, alone in the carriage which my unch sent, I went to the grave. Mr. Hueton, stood by my side as the last solemn words were said, though I fancy he did not recognize me, until, as we turned away, he offered his arm, conducted me to the carriage, and left me without

ken engagement was mine; yet I could not bring his con-tempt upon me by telling him all. I have related this to you, Carrie, as a warning. Your affections are given to one man, do not trifle with the holiest feelings of another Sometimes, when I am gone, and you come to Greenwood, bring a rose for Lawrence Elmore.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.—The Council of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Virginia will meet in Alexandria on the 15th of May.

IN MEMORIAM.

Capt. EDWARD HALL ARMSTRONG, 3d Regiment N C. Troops, fell mortally wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., on the 10th of May, 1864.

At the commencement of hostilities Capt. Armstrong was a member of the Junior Class at the University of North Carolina, and had endeared himself to all by those noble qualities of heart that betokened such unmistakable evidences of the high-toped and chivaling and the condesses.

evidences of the high-toned and chivalric gentleman. As a scholar, he was one of the most proficient in his Class; as an associate, he was generous, genial and beloved, and as a friend, the writer of this feeble tribute to his memory can testby, that the world contained no purer or nobler

ne. I knew him well, and vividly do I recall the expression that illumined his genial countenance as he bade me adieu at Carolina's first call to arms. "Twas not glory that summoned him to the martial scene, -it was not the glittering ensignia of office, nor the spur of enthusiasm that hurried him to the battle's front; it was the determination to shield North Carolina from the coming storm that actuated our noble friend. And when that storm did burst upon us in all its wild fury, Edward Hall Armstrong stood in the breach over among the theorems of the house. in the breach ever among the "bravest of the brave," and where the "loud cannon pealed its hoarsest strain,"

Sustained by a conscientious belief in the holiness and justness of our cause, and nerved by what he knew to be a patriot's duty, he was among the foremost in 1861 to dedicate his services to his State. He bade adieu to the fond associations of his College life, severed the ties of affection that bound him to his home, and regardless of privations and hardships, he was zealous only to preserve unsulfied Carolina's bright escutcheon. Uncorrupted by the dissoluteness of camp, he was ever conscientious and prompt in the discharge of his duties, and always displayed the most conspicuous gallantry on the many dearly won battle fields in which he participated. Right nobly did he redeem his parting pledge, for he sealed his devotion to the cause he so warmly espoused with his heart's best blood. Sustained by a conscientious belief in the holiness and

Many a gallant spirit was offered up as an immolation on the altar of our Southern country, but surely no brighter star was struck from its sphere, and the blood of

Wilmington Dispatch please copy.

Avoid Them.—A correspondent of the N. C.

Presbyterian calls attention to the fact, that some of the school books published at the north, and brought to the south for sale, contain offensive and insulting chapters in regard to the late war, besides being false and unfair.

If we have been subjugated, it is right that we should contend for the truth of history; and we hope southern school teachers will be caution about what sort of books they introduce into the schools. If a teacher persist in using such offen sive books, let all honorable southern men refus

ALEXANDER SPRUNT. COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Wilmington, N. C

8. T.--1860--X.

DERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the hear lack of appetite, distress after eating, topid liver, const pation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the brated

PLANTATION BITTERS.

which are now recommended by the highest medical thorities and warranted to produce an immediate ber ficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfect pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a health

gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomack They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headacne. They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, are exhausted nature's great rostorer. They are comped of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassar

roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Cr rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials are Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See 1 it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bette, and green label for exportation, around each neck

ee descriptive circular around each bottle.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., April 19 12-1v

Patent Water Drawers, Pumps, &c. OR SALE BY

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO April 12

Corn and Cob Brushers. GREAT GRAIN SAVER. For sale by MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.

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and see samples, at
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A LL SIZES. For sale by MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO. April 12

Saddlery and Harness.

TOR SALE LOW, at MITCHELL, ALLEN & COS. Buggy Material,

ENAMELLED CLOTHS and LEATHERS, at MITCHELL, ALLEN & COS

April 12 Executors' Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING, AT MARCH, TELLY 1866, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session county of New Hanover, qualified as Executors of the las will and testament of Frederick W. Knohl, all persons a debted to the estate are hereby notified to make payment

estate are nereby notified to make payme immediately, and all persons having claims against it estate will present them to the Executors within the timprescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded bar of their recovery.

H. B. EILERS, P. HEINSBERGER, Executors.

March 24, 1866

North Carolina Agricultural House

HARDWARE STORE MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO..

22 POLLOCK STREET, NEWBERN WATER STREET, WILMINGTON. T. J. MICTHELL. GEO. ALLEN. D. T. CARRAWA

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Belting. Hemp and Rubber Packing. Circular and Upright Saws.

Butcher's and other Files, &c., &c.
or sale by MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO. For sale by

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OUR STOCK OF PLOWS, HOES, SPADES, SHOULD ELS, Forks, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cott Planters, Collars, Hames, Leading Lines, and all Farmers implements, is large and varied. Call and examine.
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MITCHELL, ALLEN A

SHACKELFORD, HAAS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 159 Front St., New York, No. 39 Water Street, Wilmington,

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. OFFICE NO. 24 NORTH WATER STREET WILMINGTON, N. C.

will give prompt personal attention to all c ments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spririts Turpentine Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipmen to forwarding Merchandize, &c.

W. T. HUGGINS. 8. E. Corner of Market and Second Street

(Old Stand of L. B. Huggins & Sons.)

DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WIND Liquors, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Tinware, Cracke Wood and Willow Ware, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Goods, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Window Glade, &c., &c. Receiving fresh supplies by every Steamer, whill be sold at the lowest market price, for cash. Orders from the country promptly filled, when acceptable by the money.

March 1

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO., 33 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, PROvisions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Walace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue
tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance
with or without advices.

Feb. 15